JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,526—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1895.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
H.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th Nov.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
H.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	28th ,,
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Monle	11th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
H.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
B.L. OORUMANDEL	4499	W. Wheeler	8th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
H.V. L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
R. M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	4th April.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked H.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Razsevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896.

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MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1895

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "KOHINUR," 1,935 Tons, Captain H. ELLIOT, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 8th November, 1895.
Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.
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TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 14th Nov. 1895.
R. RUBATTINO ..... 12th Dec. 1895.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 9th November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandyie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, about the 7th November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahcmerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 12th November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,686 tons, about the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 9th November, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th November, 1895. Agents.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
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1896
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ARE
NOW READY.

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ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.
HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS,
BREECHES—MAKERS,
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(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
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Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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STRAW HATS AND TWEED CAPS.
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SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN
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AVOID SUNSTROKE

"BUY A RELIABLE"
"SUN HAT"

OUR SEASON STOCK has arrived, made by the CELEBRATED MAKERS Hawkes & Co., Ellwood & Sons, &c., &c.

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MILITARY TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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NATURE PRODUCES
NO MORE VALUABLE DRUG THAN
SARSAPARILLA.
SCIENCE PRODUCES
NO PREPARATION OF IT WHICH EQUALS
KEMP'S TWO EXTRACTS.

FOR Impurities of the Blood, Skin Blemishes and Complaints, Eruptions generally, and many other troubles of similar kind these preparations are simply invaluable. Being freshly made in the Company's own Laboratories they can always be relied upon as fresh, sweet, fluid and active in every essential quality of the drug.

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Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4-0, and Rs. 7-8 per Bottle.
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KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES.
COVERED with Membrane, not with Gelatine, hence Superior to all others for Urethral complaints.
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A REMEDY IS AT HAND,
Which is a Specific in cases of COUGH and COLD, and will quickly give relief in
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KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP
Is known throughout India as the best available Medicine for these purposes and is recognised as superior to imported Remedies, being fresher, more active, and specially suited for use in the Indian climate.
Re. 1 per Bottle.
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The Indian climate has ruined many a luxuriant head of hair. We advise you to take precautions against the loss of yours by using.
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In addition to its other properties, it has the merit of being the MOST REFRESHING Hair Dressing in existence.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
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MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with

STEEL FRAMES
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METAL WREST PLANKS,

for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
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PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS

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SUPERIOR QUALITIES AT EQUALLY MODERATE PRICES.
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MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
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The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WILL BE GIVEN

AT THE

TOWN HALL

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1895,

BY

THE BAND OF THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES,

Kindly Assisted by

SEVERAL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Under the Patronage of

LIEUT.-COL. G. M. STEVENS,

Commanding the Bombay Garrison.

The proceeds will be given to the

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Doors Open at 9 P.M., to Commence at 9-15.

Tickets from SOUNDY'S where a Plan of the Room can be seen; Rs. 2 (Numbered and Reserved) Re. 1 Promenade.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICES to No. 34, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSENE OIL EMPTY CASES AND TINS.

The Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 13th November, Tenders for the PURCHASE of the EMPTY CASES and TINS which may be available for disposal during six months November to April ensuing.

Payment must be made and delivery taken of all accumulations at least once in every month.

Offers must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10) as security for due fulfilment of engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th November, 1895.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1895 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the Hon. Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth Day of November (instant), at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do these things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 4th Day of November, 1895.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS, KATHIAWAR RACES.—1896.

W. I. T. C. Rules of Racing.

1ST DAY, TUESDAY, 7TH JANUARY, 1896.

THE BREEDERS' STAKES.—Rs. 199. For all maiden Cutch and Kathiawar bred Horses, 3 and 4 years old. Weight for age. 5 Furlongs.

2. THE AGENCY CUP.—Rs. 400. For all Arabs and Bombay Country-breds. Weight for age and class, raised 2lbs. 1 Mile.

3. THE JAMNAGAR GRAND NATIONAL.—Rs. 500. A Steeplechase for all horses English and Colonials, 12st. Arabs and Country-breds 10st. 7lbs. About 2¼ Miles.

4. THE KATHIAWAR HUNT STEEPLECHASE.—Rs. 199. For all galloways, 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 11st. 7lbs. Weight for Inches. About 2 Miles.

5. THE BHAVNAGAR CUP.—Rs. 500. For all Cutch and Kathiawar bred horses. Weight for age. 1 Mile.

6. THE KUMAR SAHEB OF PALITANA'S CUP.—Rs. 199. For all Cutch and Kathiawar bred galloways. 13-3 and under 14-3 to carry 11st. Weight for Inches. 6 Furlongs.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1896.

1. THE DHROL CUP.—Rs. 199. For all maiden Country bred galloways. 13-3 and under 13-3 to carry 10st. 7lbs. weight for inches.

2. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.—Rs. 300. For all maiden Arabs and Kathiawar Country-breds. Weight for age. 1 Mile.

3. THE WADHWAN CUP.—Rs. 300. For all horses that have never won a race of the value of Rs. 199. Weight for age and class, raised 2lbs. R. C.

4. THE KOTDA CUP.—Rs. 199. For all galloways. 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry English and Colonials, 11st. 7lbs. Arabs 11st. Country-breds 10st. 7lbs. Weight for Inches. 6 Furlongs.

5. THE CHALLENGE SHIELD.—For all horses the property of residents in Kathiawar.

6. THE MORVI CHALLENGE CUP.—Rs. 1,000, to be won two successive years to become the property of the winner, with Rs. 500. For all Kathiawar Country-breds. Weight for age. 1 Mile.

3RD DAY, SATURDAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1896.

1. THE DIWAN'S PURSE.—Rs. 199. A handicap for all Kathiawar Country-breds. 1 Mile.

2. THE WHITTLE CUP.—Rs. 99. For all Arab and Country-bred galloways. 13-3 and under, that have never won Rs. 49. 13-3 to carry 11st. Weight for Inches. Bombay Country-breds allowed 7lbs. 3 Furlongs.

3. THE JUNAGAD CUP.—Rs. 300. A handicap for all horses. R. C.

4. THE RAILWAY PLATE.—Rs. 199. A Steeplechase for all Arabs and Bombay Country-breds. To carry 11st. 7lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. About two Miles.

5. THE PONY CHALLENGE CUP.—For galloways 13-3 and under, the property of residents in Kathiawar.

6. THE CUTCH CUP.—Rs. 500. A handicap for all Cutch and Kathiawar bred horses. 1 Mile.

7. THE NOWORNEVER STAKES.—Rs. 199. For all horses beaten at the Meeting. To carry English and Colonials 12st. Country-breds 10st. Arabs 9st. 7lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. ¼ Mile.

PENALTIES AND ALLOWANCES.

Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs. Subject to Rule 64-W. I. T. C.

Maidens allowed 7 lbs. (except in Challenge Shield).

In Agency Cup and Aga Khan's Purse Kathiawar bred horses are allowed 7lbs.

Winners are penalized as follows:—

In Jamnagar Grand National and Railway Plate once 7lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 14lbs. of races value Rs. 500 and over 7lbs. of Rs. 1,000 and over 10lbs. extra in addition.

IN AGENCY CUP.—Kathiawar Hunt Steeplechase, and Kotda Cup. Once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs., of races value Rs. 500 and over to carry 7lbs., of Rs. 1,000 and over 10lbs. extra in addition.

IN MORVI CHALLENGE CUP.—Once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. winner of Bhavnagar Cup or aggregate of Rs. 1,000 to carry 7lbs. in addition.

IN BHAVNAGAR CUP AND KUMAR SAHEB OF PALITANA'S CUP.—Once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs.

SCALE OF ENTRANCES.

For Races Value.	1st Entry.	2nd Entry.	3rd Entry.
Rs. 99	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 15
„ 199	„ 10	„ 15	„ 20
„ 250 and 300	„ 15	„ 25	„ 30
„ 400 and 500	„ 20	„ 30	„ 40

HANDICAPS.

	1st Entry.	2nd Entry.	3rd Entry.	Acceptance.
Rs. 199	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 15	Rs. 5
„ 250 and 300	„ 10	„ 21	„ 25	„ 5
„ 400 and 500	„ 10	„ 20	„ 30	„ 10

1st Entries close, 15th November, 1895.
2nd Entries close, 15th December 1895.
3rd Entries close, 1st January 1896.
¼ Entrances to second horse.

A. W. FORBES,
Honorary Secretary, Kathiawar Races.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR WEAK OR SENSITIVE EYES.—We have just received a supply of SUN GLARE and DUST GLASSES, with Steel and light Nickel curl side frames. Recommended by the Medical Faculty. Rs. 6 and Rs. 10, pair.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

PRESENTS Suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and Xmas in all the Latest Novelties to hand by last Mail. Prices exceptionally Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried: unadulterated; very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PALLI HILL, Bandora.—To Let, the Large Bungalow, "Temperly Lodge," with Outhouses and Stabling for four horses. Apply to Mr A. P. SETNA, 113, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET for immediate possession, "THE SEA VIEW" on Queen's Road, Marine Lines, with Garden, suitable for a Chummery or a Parsee family. Apply to Bolton and Co.

PALI HILL.—TO BE LET, on Palli Hill, a Small BUNGALOW, prettily situated in a large Garden, Stabling for 2 horses, Water laid on. Rent Moderate. Apply CHALK, WALKER and SMETHAM, Solicitors, 18 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, TWO SURVEYORS, thoroughly acquainted with Surveywork, good Levellers and Draughtsmen, required for a period of from two to three months. Apply stating requirements and sending testimonials to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Ghar Canals, Sukkur, Sind.

WANTED, a MANAGER, for a large Printing Press in Calcutta, must be a thoroughly hardworking good business man. Salary to commence Rs. 300 per month, and free quarters.—Apply to P. R. E. S. S., care of this paper.

LIME JUICE and LIME JUICE CORDIAL, by Hogarth and Co., per Bot. As. 12, per dozen; Rs. 8. Best fresh-made Guava Jelly, per Bottle, As 10, per doz; Rs. 6. PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

RARELY idle for 18 years. Mrs. H. Wyatt, from Wotton V. Edge, says:—"You supplied me with a Machine 18 years ago. It has rarely been idle a day. The only thing that is worn is the check spring.—THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE Co., Bombay.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A good sound going CONCERN. Present Proprietor after working it successfully for 17 years is desirous of Retiring. Capital required about Rs. 15,000. Apply "EUROPEAN," care of this Office.

MAJOLICA TRAYS.—Just received, a Consignment of beautiful Majolica and Fayence Trays, Nice oval or Copper Mounted, square, round or oblong, in all Sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in English, French and German. Good Bombay references. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time, viz., 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji. I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a First-class, Upper-storied, and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Everything in the HOTEL First-rate. Food excellent and very well cooked. Hotel very clean and everybody most obliging. It is evidently run on most enlightened principles."—C. B. H., Surgeon-Major.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL.—Near Byculla Railway Station.—One of the Best in Bombay. First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Comfortable suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound. Rs. 5. Postage, 4 annas.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India, revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Rail-way Terminus.

W. M. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, say:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Cizzia, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkera:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R." care of this Office.

PATENT BONZALINE BILLIARD BALLS:—We recommend these specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to Crack or Warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only Half the Price. Sole Agents:—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I BEG to give notice that I have THIS DAY REMOVED my OFFICES, from 27, Medows Street to No. 32, HORNBY ROAD, First Floor, Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co.'s New Premises.

JAMES PEACE,
Solicitor, High Court, Bombay.

Bombay, 31st October, 1895.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, etc., sent to Out-stations. Dates, Apricots, and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.

TUKINA, Bazaar-supplier,
Khara Kua, Bombay.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Sailing Association will be held at the Port Office, Ballard Road, at 3 P.M., WEDNESDAY, 6th November, 1895. Gentlemen interested in Yacht and Boat Sailing are invited to attend.

MAURICE BEAN, Commdr., R. I. M.,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

LOST.—ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 2235, of Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., standing on the name of the Undersigned. Finder rewarded. Due notice is also given to the Company.

NOWROJEE CURSETJEE DHONDY,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING J. R. RAILWAY.
STORES DEPARTMENT.

TEAK LOGS TIMBER.

MANAGER and Engineer-in-Chief B. G. J. P. Railway, is prepared to receive Tenders for about 400 Tons of First-Class Rangoon or Moulmein Teak.

Sizes not to be less than ten inches square by twenty feet in length, but when the square dimensions exceed sixteen inches then the minimum length may be sixteen feet. About ½ (half) quantity is required in light logs and ½ (half) in heavy logs.

Also for 50 tons best "English," teak squares.

Rates to be intimated direct to the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief up to 9th November, 1895, in sealed letters addressed to him at Ghadeehi.

Rates should be quoted for delivery free of all charges on Bhownagar Bunder per ton of 50 cubic feet.

The logs should be free of Suncracks, Shakes, Sap, knots and other defects.

The logs will be inspected and passed in Bombay by the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent or other Officer of the Railway, before shipment to Bhownagar.

Payment for Logs will be made after their arrival and acceptance at Bhownagar Bunder, where delivery should be made within ten days after the timber is passed in Bombay.

Tenders must be accompanied by the Specifications of shipments showing clearly what the timber is and of what consignment.

A deposit of Rs. 500 in currency notes or Government papers as Earnest-Money to accompany each Tender, and further deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required from the accepted Tenderer for due fulfilment of Contract.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

K. R. VACHA,
Acting Storekeeper, B. G. J. P. Railway.

Ghadeehi, 31st Oct, 1895.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets	£33,335,755
Liabilities	£29,169,231
Surplus	£ 4,166,524
Income	£ 7,506,854
Disbursements	£ 4,966,960
Number of Policies issued during 1894	81,324
Total number of Policies in force. ..	277,600

An annual income equal to about one-sixth of the total revenues of the Government of India, and Cash Assets equal to about a fourth of the whole of the Indian Funded Debt—a record not equalled by that of any other Company and certain to arrest the attention of every intending insurer.

For Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or agency subsists.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

THE

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.

EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—

INDIAN CIGARS.

JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS:—

McDOWELL & Co.,
MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Money received on fixed deposit at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST	„ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISIRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL	Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40 Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4 Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

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Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople.
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
„ „ for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000 =	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000 =	„ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND	..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

A. & B. MACKAY'S WHISKIES.

LIQUEUR	Rs. 30	Per Dozen	Quarts.	
GLENFALLOCH	„ 26	„	„	„
COCKTAIL	„ 23	„	„	„

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THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD.,
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CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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WHISKY BLENDERS, GLASGOW.

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*, **, ***, ****, and ***** Whiskies

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BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BR

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,475
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,470
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	20	620 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	50
Bilary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	38
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	750 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	495
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,540
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	710
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	915
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	11
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	705
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	640
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	700
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.35	455
Dhun Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hirjungbai Mills	790	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hydersabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,270
Imperial Cotton	950	500	500	dvd Rs.30	470
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	680
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190
Jeevraj Baboo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,000 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	30	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	740
Khanagram Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	260
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	990
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	100	3,050
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gujarat)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	550
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,275
Masagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	160
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,278
Myaore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	660	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	725
Sipon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,000 xd
Swadeshi	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,335 xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,600
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	825
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	3824
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	630
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	90	500	dvd Rs30	800
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishanker Lukhmishankar C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	505
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
				guar.	
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,980
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 15	...	do.	320
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,37
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Broal's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld	500	200	200	14	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,886	1,880	dvdRs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,115
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,050
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Madpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	92½xd
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Nil	350
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	490xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	580
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,225
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	1	12	210
				dvd Rs65	1,050xd
MISCELLANEOUS					
				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / ...}	100	100	15 / 75	365
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	130
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,725
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,660
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	...	500	5 pr. ct.	210
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	252
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	155
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	162½xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	103
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	200
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	250	60	1,105
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	7	113
Telephones Co	6,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	27½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-13 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	28 L.
Pekin Bar Gold, old	"	27-15 "
Do. do. new	"	27-8 "
Australia bar Gold	"	27-11
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-10
Sovereigns	"	17-14
Do. Dracons	"	17-14
Silver 7	"	80
Do. 17½	"	26-2

A LITTLE boy, upon being asked by his sister what capital punishment was, replied that it was being locked up in a pantry with the jam and other nice things.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Sailing Association, general meeting, Port Office, 5 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Naseri entered the dock yesterday; the steamer Falls of Inversnaid left it on Monday, and the steamers Tokio and Afrikander yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Mazagon left the dock yesterday.

A RUNAWAY WIFE.—Ragoo Sumboo, a Hindu, residing at Lady Jamsetji Road, has reported to the police that his wife absconded, on Monday, taking with her Rs. 40 in cash, and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 65, belonging to her brother-in-law.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Austria ... Nowothny.
Reminiscences of Wales	Godfrey.
Valse	Goldene Myrthen..Fahrbach.
Fantasia	Patience ... Winterbottom.
Graceful Dance	Dulcie ... Tovey.
Romanza	Ethel ... Conterno.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ASSAULTING A GHARRYWALLAH.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Walton charged W. H. Brown, of the s. s. Magdalla, with being drunk and disorderly on Monday night. The accused assaulted a hack victoria driver who drove him from Kamatipura to Apollo Bunder. He ran away without paying him, and concealed himself in the Sailors' Home. The accused pleaded that he was very vexed at the extortionate demand made by the gharrywallah. His Worship convicted him on the evidence, and fined him Rs 10.

ROBBING A SLEEPING GIRL.—Punamchand Ooderam, a man of questionable character, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a gold wristlet from the person of Jasodabai, daughter of Dr. Jamnadas Premchand. The girl was sleeping on the verandah of her father's house, and when she woke it was discovered that the ornament was missing. Dr. Jamnadas, suspecting the accused, reported the matter to the police. The latter arrested Ooderam in the room of a woman of bad repute, at Fanaswady. The charged being proved, his Worship sentenced accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE AT A MILL.—About half-past 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a godown used for storing cotton at the Presidency Mills, Fergusson Road. The automatic sprinklers at once commenced working, and extinguished the flames in a quarter of an hour. The Municipal fire brigade stations were communicated with by telephone, and the Chinchpoogly and Mazagon steamers were promptly on the scene; but they were not brought into requisition, as the sprinklers were found capable of coping with the flames. The loss sustained by the fire and water is estimated at Rs. 7,000, the damage by the latter element being greater than by the former. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

CONSTERNATION IN THE SHARE BAZAAR.—Some consternation was caused in the Bombay share bazaar on Monday last owing to the failure and disappearance of some brokers who had been rashly speculating on their own account. The other brokers held a meeting in the Sir Dinshaw Petit's Brokers Hall to consider what should be done under the circumstances with the obnoxious brokers. The chief proposal made before the meeting was that no business should in future be transacted with them, and that those who, in spite of this proposed resolution, transacted business with them should also be driven out from the share bazaar. The meeting, however, dispersed without coming to any formal resolution.

THE ANTI-SOCIAL REFORM MEETING.—A correspondent, signing himself "Truth," writes to us as follows:—I always read your paper, and I am glad to say that the information given there is always accurate, but I am sorry to find in yesterday's paper some incorrect statements are made by your informant in the account of the meeting held last Sunday in the Thakordwar Temple. Dr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte was not in the meeting, and yet his name is inserted in the list of the persons assembled there. Another mis-statement is made about the number of the people that came there. The whole temple and its adjoining compounds were crowded to suffocation, and yet it is said that only two hundred persons had assembled. There was no way for any person to get in the temple; and from this any person would have guessed that there were not less than one thousand persons.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.—A correspondent writes:—A splendid meeting of European as well as Native ladies and gentlemen was held at the Karwar Girls' School to distribute prizes to the successful students. Mr. E. H. Moscardi, District Judge of Kanara, presided on the occassion, and Mrs. Moscardi distributed prizes to the successful girls. The following ladies and gentlemen attended the meeting, and were much delighted at the singing of songs and several performances, of amusive as well as instructive nature, by the young as well as small girls of the school. Following are the names of ladies and gentlemen who attended the meeting:—Mr. and Mrs. Moscardi, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Miss Biddle, Miss Westbrook, Mr. Ingle, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Divatia, Rao Bahadoors N. G. Deshpande, R. R. Gangoly, Rev. T. Costa, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Tamna, Mrs. Sorabji Karachiwalla, Mr. M. R. Saldanha, Rao Sahebs L. Y. Shirgaonkar, R. A. Chandawarkar, Mr. M. B. Coelho, Mr. K. M. Raghavendra Rao, Mr. P. L. Gonsalves, Mrs. and Miss Shalomji, Rao Saheb Dattatrya Krishnajee Upponikar, President of the Municipality, etc. The headmistress, Miss J. Fernandez, read a short and interesting report about the satisfactory working of the school which was much liked by the audience. Mr. Moscardi delivered a short speech expressing his satisfaction about the progress of the girls, and the pains taken by the school-mistress and others connected with the school, as well as the performance and singing of songs by the girls which was highly applauded by the audience. Mr. Raghavendra Rao, the first Assistant Master of the High School, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Moscardi for presiding on the occasion, which was seconded by Mr. Ingle, and applauded by the whole audience. The proceedings of the meeting were concluded by singing the National Anthem, and after distributing sweetmeats, etc., to the audience as well as to all the girls.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company No. 320, Mint Road, Mr. Nundji Damodar, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following is a copy of the directors' report, which was unanimously adopted:—

Your directors beg to submit their fifth annual report and audited statement of accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1895. Notwithstanding the joint working arrangement, the past year has again been an unfavourable one for Press companies. The cotton crop has been small, and your company has pressed in all 5,167 bales and ginned 1,350 bojas of kappas, against 4,714 bales and 1,666 bojas in the year 1893-94. The net profit for the year under review including Rs. 119-1-4 brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 3,694-7-4, and as your agents have also expressed their willingness to add one-third of their commission, *viz.*, Rs. 382-0-4 to this item, the total amount available for distribution, now stands at Rs. 4,076-7-8, which your directors propose to distribute as follows:—To pay a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, Rs. 4,000-0-0; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 76-7-8; total, Rs. 4,076-7-8. Your Press and Ginning Factories have been insured for Rs. 80,000. In compliance with clause 90 of the Company's Articles of Association, Mr. Nundji Damodar retires by rotation, but he is eligible for re-election.

The usual resolutions embodied in the above report having been passed, a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

"How will you have your eggs cooked?" asked the waiter. "Make any difference in the cost of 'em?" inquired the cautious customer with the brimless hat and faded beard. "No," "Then cook them on the top of a slice of ham," said the customer, greatly relieved.

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Looseness, Rs. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm, and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE nights in Simla are extremely cold, and the tank on the summit of Jakko has been frozen for several days. The average temperature at night on the west side of Jakko is 44 degrees.

GENERAL KEANE, whose death was announced on Wednesday last, was heir to his brother Lord Keane, and as he leaves no sons, and there is no other heir, the title may be expected to expire with the present peer, who is in his eightieth year. The barony of Keane of Ghuznee in Afghanistan, created in 1839 will thus become extinct in the person of the son of the General who gained the peerage in the first Afghan War. Lord Keane's hereditary pension of £2,000 a year will also cease at his death.

IT is about three years since Thomas Valpy French, the first bishop of Lahore, died at Muscat, having resigned the bishopric, devoting the closing years of his eventful life to evangelical work in Arabia. It is with some degree of interest, therefore, that readers in India will look forward to the promised early publication of a biography of the deceased missionary bishop which the Rev. Herbert Birks has been for some time engaged upon. His subject was a notable missionary in India, coming to this country just before the Mutiny, of which, as also of Lord Roberts' Afghan campaign, he saw many special details. He wrote brightly and critically by every homeward mail, and also kept without any break a diary, so that his biographer has had considerable material for a two-volumed life which he prefaces with a portrait of the Bishop.

A PHILANTHROPIST has been suggesting that the "Nursing Staff of the Calcutta General Hospital are very badly off for amusements." It is generally understood that the life and work of the Nursing Service is one which voluntarily abjures everything of the kind. The work, doubtless, from its special nature, involves the entire self-denial of any thing which does not harmonise with pain and suffering. Indeed any nurse who is devoted to her work will scarcely find time for anything else, and in the case of pupil nurses especially, who, it is supposed, are qualifying for diplomas, the very idea of mixing up amusements with the daily duties of hospital nursing suggests something incongruous. It would be interesting to know what the Sisters in charge at the General, the Eden, and the Medical College Hospitals have to say on the subject. Most of them, if consulted, would probably state with one voice that in their experience, the nurses who long for recreation and amusement do not make the useful, steady, and sympathetic nurses that the exigencies of the service require.

As already announced, Lieutenant Peary and his companions on the Arctic expedition arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on September 21. A Reuter Special Service despatch, dated St. John's, October 5, makes some addition to the particulars previously published. It states that Lieutenant Peary established the insularity of Greenland. He clearly made out that from the 78th parallel the east and west coasts of Greenland rapidly converge. Moreover, from a huge cliff on the north-eastern coast he distinctly saw detached masses of land having no ice-caps, which suggested strongly the idea of a group of islands stretching towards the Pole.

THE South side of London is gradually getting its share of Metropolitan improvements, and this is becoming apparent even in the Westminster Bridge-road. Old "Astley's," which, never very slightly, had become vulgarised since the late Mr. Dion Boucicault tried to make the public believe that topographically it was really a West-end theatre, has now disappeared, and its frontage is occupied by a row of large shops surmounted by residential flats. The ground at the back—the site of the famous sawdust ring—is still uncovered, but the plans are laid out for blocks of chamber-dwellings. The names of Astley and Ducrow ought to be connected with these buildings, if only to remind passers-by of the history of the neighbourhood. At the corner of the New Cut, one of those gin-shops which used to drive poor George Cruikshank mad in his later days has disappeared, and its place is taken by a lofty tavern of architectural elevation and pretension, which is evidently going to be managed on the lines of the "Horseshoe" in Tottenham-court-road. That mysterious metropolitan law which ordains that nearly every corner house should be a flaming gin palace is being over-ridden by another law which turns drinking shops into refreshment houses. "Old Tom" and "Jamaica Rum" casks are displaced by "Grill Rooms" and "Luncheon Bars," and the publican is becoming, by evolution, a real licensed victualler.

A BERLIN railway official the other day saved number of passengers at the risk of his own life. At the Block-station T, in Berlin, a North Ring train full of passengers had passed the station and then stopped immediately behind the signal-house till the line was free. The signalman gave the sign for the Gorlitze train, which was due, to stop. But to his horror he saw that this train was coming down the considerable incline at full speed, and the driver, not seeing the signal, was turning on to City Ring line! A catastrophe seemed unavoidable, when an official named Pelz rushed forward on to the line waving a flag and shouting. The train came nearer and nearer but he stood firm, and at about 60 feet the engine-driver of the train happening to lean forward saw what was the matter. He at once reversed his engine, and 30 feet from the Ring train his own train stopped. Between the two trains stood the brave official, who had thus succeeded in saving many lives.

IT is a curious fact that while the expenses of electric tramways are, contrary to the popular belief, higher in the United States than those of the few horse-car roads that still exist, the latter as undertakings have not been successful, while the stocks of the former now rank among the best classes of securities. The fact is that the extra cost of the electric lines is more than compensated for by the increased patronage they secure owing to the advantages they are able to offer. The electric cars, in the first place, travel at a higher speed than their rivals, and this has led to the making of long lines of tramway. Speculators had the shrewdness to see long ago what would be the economical effects of this on suburban properties. They bought up large tracts of land, built upon them, and the houses so built are now well occupied, owing to their having been brought nearer in point of time to the busy centres of industry. Then the system tends to the consolidation of lines, and in consequence in Philadelphia and many other cities one can change from almost any line to any other for a single fare of five cents or twopence-half-penny.

SOME remarks made by the Hon. Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, while passing through Canada, to a representative of the Montreal *Daily Witness*, are stimulating reading for Englishmen. "You are bound to prosper. Wherever England plants her foot she at once establishes order; she makes laws; she protects life and property. And those who place themselves under that flag stay under it, assured that they can sit under their own vine and fig-tree. That is the secret of the British Empire. When I think of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and this great country to the north of us, I am filled with wonder. England's rule, in the main, is for justice and rightsousness and, therefore, I would safely predict permanence for her great Empire." Speaking of the relations between Britain and the United States, the Hon. Justice Field spoke equally to the point:—"The only rivalry between the two countries, enlightened and tolerant, will be an industrial rivalry, of which we cannot have too much. English-speaking people, whether American or British, understand justice and will eventually do right. It is not their genius to do other. If there be irritation it will pass away; local acerbities will vanish. We are growing out of localism; we are taking the larger view. Whether Canada will go on to nationhood or become a part of the United States, who can tell? One thing is certain—Canada can never be coerced to join us. No sane person would think of such a thing. If, after carefully considering the problem, both countries agree that it would be best to obliterate the imaginary boundary line and to become one, then I think their desires could be accomplished. But it is madness to talk of coercion. It will be wisdom and good feeling which will ultimately determine this matter."

REUTER'S PARIS correspondent writes:—Admiral Besnard, Minister of Marine, on October 16, gave explanations to the Budget Committee on the question of the construction of new warships. He expressed the opinion that the Chino-Japanese war had revealed the necessity of possessing numerous swift and well-armed cruisers, with sufficient protection in armour. The programme of naval construction for the period 1894-96 involved an annual expenditure of 75,000,000f., not including the charges for torpedo armament and guns. According to the new programme, however, which provided for the construction of additional ironclads, cruisers, and despatch vessels the expenditure would be increased by 10,000,000f. annually, representing a total outlay in the next twelve years of a milliard of francs. The Minister further recommended the maintenance of the distant naval stations now existing, and the retention in the navy of several old vessels, which, he said, would still be useful in the second line.

RUMOURS have been very prominent in official circles that Lord Elgin had retired from the Viceroyalty of India. A representative of the *Daily Chronicle* called both at the India Office and on Lord Salisbury's private secretary at the Foreign Office, and was informed there was not one word of truth in the statement. It was pointed out at the India Office that Lord Elgin had no cause of complaint whatsoever, and had fallen in perfectly with the views of the present Government as regards Chitral.

THERE is little doubt (says the "Linkman" in *Truth*) that it is intended to offer to Lord Londonderry the appointment of Viceroy of India, "but it is equally certain that he will refuse it. He has definitely decided not to accept any post whatever outside of England; so this once and for all disposes of the question as to whether he will succeed Lord Dufferin as British Ambassador in Paris. The latter post will almost certainly be offered to, and be accepted by, Sir Philip Currie, at present British Ambassador at Constantinople."

ONE of the Emperor's particular friends is Uhl, the leading osterer of Berlin, who is married to an American heiress, the daughter of a great New York brewer. The Emperor dines much at Uhl's, and likes him personally. He used to serve in the Guards. Every morning Uhl takes a constitutional on a fine stallion in the Thiergarten. And so it happens that the Emperor and the chief caterer of Berlin meet. "'Guess dich Got!' the Kaiser will shout, at which Uhl will salute like the old Guardsman that he is. 'No foolishness,' the Emperor will call out, or as we would say in English, 'None of that, Uhl; we are comrades!' And then they will strike into a canter together like old cronies. One day the Emperor said: 'Now tell me Uhl, for you have often seen me dine, am I a glutton?' 'No, your Majesty,' replied the caterer, 'you are a very moderate eater, but when it comes to drinking you have no reason to be ashamed of your record!' At which the Kaiser broke into a loud laugh."

AT the beginning of next year, says a *Daily News'* correspondent in Copenhagen, a Danish expedition will start for Central Asia with the special intention to explor Kafiristan. Little is known of this land, lying north-east of Kabul, except that it is very mountainous, crowded with the southern spurs of the Hindu Kush, between which probably flow the northern tributaries of the Kabul river. The population lives in perfect isolation from neighbouring races, and their isolation is partly caused by the difficulty of passage, partly by the character of the people, who are believed to be the decendants of scattered Indian races. One of their legends says they are related to the fair inhabitants of the north, or Scandinavians. The expedition will be led by Lieutenant Olufien, who has studied the geography, as far as it is known, of the country. He will try to penetrate Kafiristan from the north. The Russian Government has promised to assist, and the General-Governor of Turkistan will do his utmost to further the aims of the expedition. The full equipment of the expedition will take place at Samarkhand, the terminus of the Trans-Siberian rail-road. The members of the expedition, among whom are a Danish botanist and two other countrymen, will ride on horseback along the river Serafschan, via the towns of Pendschakent and Sebak, then through the Pakschif Pass of the Serafschan Mountains and over the Wadsch, a tributary of the river Amu-Darja, into the Pamir territory. Thence the route follows the Pandsch, another tributary river, to the town of Ischkaism, and thence via Sebak, through the Hindu Kush chain, and down to Kafiristan. In the unknown districts maps will be drawn up, measurements and meteorological observations taken, and, in fact, scientific investigation of all kinds. The expedition expects to return in the spring of 1897.

ONE of the most hideous crimes recorded for years was committed at Islington, on October 10. A child named Dowling, about three years old, was left sitting at its mother's door, and some passing miscreant caught it up and murdered it for some reason as yet unknown:—The father was away at his work, the mother had washed and dressed the boy, and about 10 o'clock left him seated on the doorstep. At about a quarter past ten there was a thump in the dust-bin of the next neighbour's garden, and it was found to be the dead body of the poor child, who had been gagged with brown paper, suffocated, and stripped. Soon afterwards the little victim's clothes were flung over into the garden of another neighbour. The murdered child lived at 42, Parkfield-street. His dead body was thrown over the wall at 41, and his clothes at 40. The murder was therefore perpetrated in a lane behind the houses on which the gardens back. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

THE great interest which Lady Aberdeen always takes in her servants is well known, but some of her ideas concerning their treatment do not seem to meet with approval in fashionable circles in Canada. Not long ago (says the *Westminster*) a couple well known in Ottawa society were invited to dine at Rideau Hall. The absence of the husband from the city caused his wife to decline. Lady Aberdeen sent her an invitation to dine en famille, and on her arrival explained, "This is Haddo House night, when we all dine with the servants in their dining room. Lord Aberdeen will take you into dinner, and the butler will take me." The visitor begged to decline the honour. She had not understood that the invitation to dine with the family included the servants! Lady Aberdeen has given a new meaning to the phrase en famille.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE'S explanation to his constituents of the grounds on which he refused the Solicitor-Generalship have met with widepread concurrence among lawyers. The legal papers approve with one voice of his action. The *Law Journal* declares his conduct to have been highly honourable to himself and his profession, adding, "The majority of lawyers agree with Sir Edward Clarke's views on the question of the law officers and private practice already, and we shall be surprised if the public are very long in coming round to the same way of thinking."

THE *London Home* contributes to the list of stories, many of them apocryphal, no doubt, concerning Miss Dorothy Drew. It is said that Mr. Rudyard Kipling took a great fancy to her, and endeavoured to make a good impression upon her by telling tales. After some time, her mother, fearing Mr. Kipling might tire, called her and said, "Now, Dorothy, I hope you have been good and not wearying Mr. Kipling." "Oh, no, mother, not a bit," replied the enfant terrible; "but you've no idea how Mr. Kipling has been wearying me!"

LORD ROBERTS (*Vanity Fair* says) had an amusing experience of the Irish sub-official and his ways on his arrival in Dublin as Commander of the Forces in Ireland. Having taken up his quarters at the Shelbourne Hotel, he later on walked up to the post-office to give instructions about his letters and telegrams. The post-office dignitary gave him the usual form to fill in, which he did, and, signing it "Roberts, Shelbourne Hotel," handed it back to the official, who, after scanning it in a contemptuous way, flung it back to the Field-Marshal, exclaiming with withering sarcasm, "What d'ye mane wid this, at all? May be perhaps ye'll be after puttin' your Christian name afore t'other one av' ye have one!"

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH OF NOVEMBER 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. 10 date.	RAINFALL. Variation 1st Nov. 10 date.
Delhi	30·004	Calm	2	89·1	60·0	65	...	...	...
Agra	30·002	Calm	3	87·0	61·0	63	...	...	...
Cawnpore	29·990	E	1	91·5	56·5	75	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·938	Calm	1	89·6	52·4	73	...	...	...
Jhansi	29·996	Calm	2	93·1	66·2	58	...	...	-2·02
Jacobabad	30·058	Calm	2	97·0	59·5	47	...	...	...
Karachi	30·028	ENE	5	91·3	67·0	82	...	...	...
Jeypore	30·024	Calm	3	92·3	60·0	49	...	...	-0·01
Ajmere	30·058	Calm	2	93·0	58·1	66	...	...	...
Deesa	29·998	SSE	5	101·4	63·0	46	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	30·011	SW	2	90·3	70·1	66	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·991	NW	4	93·6	69·9	54	...	...	...
Rajkot	30·004	NNE	4	95·8	65·8	57	...	...	...
Veraval	29·982	N	4	91·2	71·7	70	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·020	WSW	3	93·8	60·3	38	...	...	...
Indore	30·028	Calm	1	90·2	57·1	52	...	...	-0·05
Saugor	30·020	Calm	1	91·3	57·8	45	...	...	-0·02
Jubulpore	30·012	ESE	2	90·9	52·9	65	...	...	-0·04
Hoshangabad	30·038	Calm	1	91·3	58·8	62	...	...	-0·04

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN PONIES AND HORSES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 3·30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Lookaley Hall," Byculla, opposite Byculla Club, the following Arab and Persian and waler horses :—

1 bay Arab pony, 13-3, 5 years, broken to single and double harness.
1 do. do. 13-3, 5 years do. do.
1 do. do. 13-3, 5 years do. do.
1 do. do. 13-3½, 6 years do. do.
1 grey do. 13-1, 6 years. do. do.
1 do. Arab galloway, 13-2, 6 years do, do.
(property of up-country officers.)
1 bay Arab, galloway, 14, 5 years, broken to saddle, carries a Lady. do.
1 grey Persian horse, 15, 6 years, broken to saddle.
1 bay Arab galloway, 14½, 6 years, broken to single and double harness.
1 do. do. 14, 5 years, trained to racing.
1 chestnut do. 14, 5 years, broken to saddle.
1 bay waler gelding, 16, 7 years, broken to single and double harness.
1 bay waler horse, 16, aged, do. do.
1 bay Arab horse 14-2 do. do.
1 bay Persian horse, 15-2 do. do.
The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Shimizu and Co., consisting of large and small Satsuma vases, bronze gongs, silk table covers, beaded patties, hanging and silk wall screens, rich silk table covers, Japanese cabinets, trays, armours, whatnots, earthen and porcelain ware, cupboards, silk fans, figure toys, &c., &c.
The above will be on view from 2 p.m., to-day.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH-MADE SINGLE, DOUBLE AND FOUR-HORSE HARNESS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1·30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—
Ex. s. s. Bengal.
K. P. S.—1 case containing 2 sets of very best make English-made plated mounted double harness, with stag head ornaments, open top collars, Liverpool bits, pad cloths, &c.
1 set pig harness.
Ex. s. s. Peninsular.
K. P. S. 2-3—2 cases containing 1 set of best lined crown double harness complete.
1 set best full lined brown four-horse harness with silver-mountings.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods.
AT 1·30 P. M.
1 handsome strong-built palanquin office-shigram in good order.
1 C. B. chestnut pony, 13-3, 5 years, going in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong vis-a-vis victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong bay waler, 15 hands, 10 years, believed sound, first-rate and fast trotter, quiet in harness and regularly driven by a lady.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

A rare opportunity for sending Christmas presents to friends in Europe.
On dates to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 51, Meadow Street, Fort, the goodwill and whole of the stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. Mugoondas and Jeramdass, Multanee Jewellers, consisting of embroidered gold, silver, and silk works of Sind, Mooltan, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Delhi, and China, such as shawls, dressing gowns, clock, handkerchiefs, cushion, table covers, curtains Rampore chudders, also silver and gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Madras, Cashmere Kuttok, Mooltan, Jeypore and Bombay, jewellery of various designs, diamond, rubeies, sapphires, emeralds, pearls, turquoises, topazes, golds rings, and necklaces, sets of shirts, studs, car studs and carrings, &c., gold and silver mountains jewellery, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere Lucknow and Burmah silverware Tanjore, Cashmere, Benares and Lucknow copper, brass, and zinc wares silver inlaid.
Persian, Madras, Deccan, Agra, Multan, Cashmere, Mirzapore and Zanzibar carpets.
Bombay, Surat, Visagapatam, Sind, Beneares, and Jeypore work boxes and toys.
Japanese vases, &c., Moorshedabad ivory toys, and Cashmere copper gold gilt vessels of new varieties, Indian curiosites, &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
N.B.—The public are requested to come and see the things as it is worth while a visit.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 6, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, Fort, above Messrs. Forbes and Co.'s Ice Factory, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teak-wood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, marble clock, pictures, wearing apparel, fowls, duck, grass, flower pots, &c., the property of the late J. G. BROMLEY, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SHOLAPORE AND BULDANA, IN THE BERARS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of CHARLES FREDERICK USGER, and another, the mortgagers, in pursuance of the powers of sale contained in two indentures of mortgage, dated the 25th day of May, 1887, and the 20th day of May, 1889, respectively, the following properties, viz :—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring 24 acres or thereabouts, together with the bungalow and buildings thereon, situate and being within the boundaries of the village of Buldana, Purgunnah Doulghat, Zilla Buldana, known as Hobson Sahib's Bungalow, bounded on or towards the North by the Christian Cemetery and the road leading to the bungalow of Nawab Salamoola Khan Sahib, Jagirdhar, Doulghat Khar, on the East and South-east by the road leading to the Government Garden till the said road joins on to the highway running North, and on the West by this highway till it meets the hedge of the compound of the house of the Nawabsahib, and from thence along this hedge till it joins on the North on to the road leading to the Nawabsahib's house, which premises are now in the possession of the tenant of the said mortgagees.

LOT NO. 2.

All that building borne on the Return of the Public Works Department as the harness room and farriers' forge, in the old Cavalry Lines at Sholapore, together with the land surrounding the same, now in the possession of the mortgagees, or their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Bland and Noble, the Solicitors for the mortgagees, at their office, in Medows Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF 10 BALES STRAWBOARDS AND 42 BALES CARDBOARDS.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indenter Jugjimal Bhooloomal, Delhi, ex. s. s. Baroda.
1425—11-20—0 bales each 5 cwts strawboards, 25 by 31 ins., 8, 12 and 16 ozs. and 2 lbs. per sheet.
and on account and at the risk of Raghavji Kersondas, ex Rhodnfels—
1329 R K 8138-8168—21 bales each 5 cwts. cardboards, 17½ + 22. 8 ozs.
ex. Drachenfels.
8137-50—21 bales each 5 cwts cardboards 22½ + 17½ 8 oz.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Tank, the remaining valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebrahimjee Hassonjee, furniture merchant, closing his business, consisting of well-seasoned teak and blackwood furniture designed and executed by Madrasi carpenters under the owner's supervision, such as drawing-room suits, elegant chiffoniers suitable for big halls, mahogany revolving top office tables, elegant single and double almyras, bric-a-brac sofas, corner cabinets, easy and light chairs, ottomans, &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. CROWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 7, Churchgate Street, next door to Messrs. Gever and Co., Machinery depot, the Surplus Stock of an European Firm, consisting of large cubboards, plate glass show cases English-made mahogany sideboard with mirror back and marble top writing pigeon-holes electric dynamo medical batteries, electric bells meat mincing machines, coffee mills, patent nail drawers motor fountains patent copying presses, useful for large offices boxes of mathematical instruments, dispatch boxes, parts for sodawater machines electric lamps, vulcanizer for making rubber stamps, juice presses coffee roasters, and a lot of other sundry articles.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, November 6, 1895.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability inactitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.
Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA;
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS ;
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, safely to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend.

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American Dentist,
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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CARAWAYSEED.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godown of Messrs. Toopgen and Co. in Kalyan Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned—
176 bags carawayseed.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD FILES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Goolamhoosein Allibhoy—
Ex. s. s. "Wistow Hall."
B S D—7731-52—19 casks old files.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c. —
1 case cotton velveteen fents.
2 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhooties.
1 bale grey tea-cloth.
2 bales grey jaconettis.
1 case coloured prints fents.
1 case white shirtings.
1 case white nainsooks.
On account of the concerned—
A small invoice of spring alpaca and imitation silk umbrellas.
On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Ebrahim—
1 case carbolic soap.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS' FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon—
A quantity of old stores, ships' requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, strap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockery ware, boats, old boiler and miscellaneous other articles.
Also about 25 dozens Italian wines.
Purchasers will have to pay Custom duty, &c., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, November 6, 1895.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 5.

THE political uneasiness prevailing on the other side is not apparently further affecting the English or French Funds to any extent, Reuter's financial telegram of last evening quoting Consols only 1-16 per cent. lower at 106 15-16 in London. French Rentes in Paris having been unchanged at par. Paris Exchange on London was 2 centimes lower, at fcs. 25·18. About £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d., say to 31d. per oz. ; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 67¾ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton lower, at £53 10s. per ton.

Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 41s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm ; Brown Rapeseed at 36½s. per 416 lbs. sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market firm ; and Linseed at 35½s. per 416lbs. buyers, same shipment, to the same ports, market quiet.

An advance of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4¾d. per lb. ; and Arrivals were 3-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 43-64d. for November-January deliveries, and 4 23-32d. for March-April. The market closed firm ; Surats steady ; and Arrivals quiet but steady. Sales 12,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians ; Imports 12,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

Cotton at Havre was 1½ franc per kilo higher for "Good" Oomra, at fcs. 46 ; and fcs. 2 dearer, for "Fine" Broach, at fcs. 54½.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 higher, at 9 cents per lb. ; and February Futures advanced 3 points, to 8·80 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 38,000 bales ; and the figures of the new crop now show the following comparison with those in the two preceding years :—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Mondays' Receipts	38,000	36,000	54,000
Two day's	64,000	89,000	105,000
Since 1st September ...	1,670,000	2,300,000	1,895,000

Hardly any business has been done in Cotton here today, Exporters having bought only 200 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 210-11½ ; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 226 ; the Mills having been entirely out of the market. The feeling has been quiet and prices are Re. 1 per candy lower, all round.

WHEAT has been in but small request for shipment to-day ; but the tone of the market has been steady, and quotations are unchanged as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs. 4-2-6	per cwt..
Do. do. 85 " ...	" 4-1-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-0-0	"
Red Delhi	" 3-15-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3-10-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3-14-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-5-0	"

SEEDS have also been steady in tone, and a moderate export business has been reported on the basis of previous rates, which we quote this evening :—

Linseed	Rs. 7-9-6 to 7-11-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat ,,	7-3-0 to 7-4-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore. ,,	6-12-0	"
Do. Red " ... ,,	6-7-0 to 6-8-0	"
Gingelly White ..... ,,	40-0-0 to 41-0-0	per candy.
Do. Mixed..... ,,	38-0-0 to 39-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	6,689	bales.
Wheat	26,047	cwts.
Linseed	3,079	"
Rapeseed.....	2,731	"
Gingellyseed	7,513	"
Poppyseed	535	"
Castorseed	2,731	"
Rice.....	627	"

FREIGHTS are very weak except for Italian ports. Business has been done for prompt shipment to Marseilles at 11s. ; for Liverpool, at 11s. ; and for Dunkirk, at 13s. per ton ; and for March shipment, at 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 1 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand ; and at 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits for November delivery, 1s. 1 31-32d. for December-January, and 1s. 2d. later on. A limited business has been reported both ways ; but, at the close rates may be called firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 27-32d.		per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 1 27-32d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 1 7-8d.		"
Credits 3 Do.	...1s. 1 15-16d.		"
Francs 3 Do.	...1'46¾		"

with forward Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 1 7-8d. ; and Sterling Credits at 1s. 2d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108 5-16 for Money, and 108 for Account, but rates receded from this level in a quiet market 3-16 per cent., say to 108 1-8 and 107 13-16 in the two positions, respectively, closing, however, at a recovery of 1-16 per cent.

SHARES have been lifeless. Manockjee Petit have declined Rs. 60, Oriental, Rs. 35, Lukhmidas Rs. 25, and Mazagon, Rs. 2½ ; while Queen Mills have advanced Rs. 5.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS].

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4 1-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	106 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent Rupee Paper	62 1-16
Bar Silver	31

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OR EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th of each month.
Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.
Cable Maranham Para right.
Cable Bonny Camerun interrupted.
Mozambia route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Reunion mail closes at Mauritius. Noon, Wednesday, the 6th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th November, 1895.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	4	11	0 a.m.	21	16
Teheran	5	2	45 p.m.	...	15
Suez.....	5	2	45 p.m.	...	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 5th November, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	32	..	1
" Karachi	...	9	..	1
" Madras	...	33	..	2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 4.

10 p.m.	81·0

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

5 a.m.	77·7
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	86·0
4 p.m.	86·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BREITHAUPT—October 31, at Catherine Estate, Polli Bolta, S Coorg, the wife of E M Breithaupt, of a daughter.
EVANS—October 29, at Nottingham Place, London, the wife of Surgeon-Major J W Evans, I M S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GARTH—OLDHAM—October 29, at St Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Archdeacon of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev A Robartes, George Loftus Garth, of Wise House, Dacca, son of Sir Richard Garth, late Chief Justice of Bengal, to Violet Bessie, daughter of F B Oldham, Esq, late of Kapunda, South Australia.
SIMPSON—JACKSON—October 31, at the Free Church, Wellesley Square Calcutta, by the Rev D Reid, M A, James Simpson, Chief Engineer, B I S N Co. Ld, to Bessie A, fourth daughter of the late James Jackson, Junr, Farmer, Mogdrum Island, Newburgh, Fifeshire, Scotland.

DEATH.

ROWLEY—October 28, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjiling, of blood poisoning, contracted at a post-mortem examination which he attended at the Station Hospital, Jalapahar, on 26th September, 1895, whilst on leave in the station, John Rowley, Military Assistant Surgeon, Medical Officer, Kanchrapara, E B S Railway, aged 38 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1895.

THE almost joyous alacrity with which the Corporation agreed to yet another postponement of the long-delayed settlement of the house-connections question, makes it rather hard to believe that there is any real desire on the part of many of the members to remove the existing deadlock in the execution of a work essential to the health of the city. Under any circumstances the further report which the Acting Commissioner has been asked to furnish cannot be laid before the Corporation until the December meeting, and in all probability it will not be ready until January, for an estimate will have to be prepared of the cost of fixing the connections at Municipal expense, and also of the minimum time within which the present establishment would be able to carry out the work throughout the city. As the unofficial estimates of the cost of the whole work if borne by the Municipality have varied from twenty to a hundred lakhs of rupees, it is perhaps only natural that the members of the Corporation should desire authentic figures before committing themselves to a definite policy, but we cannot help thinking that Mr. Snow was right in urging that no practical good would be done by delaying the matter any further. After all, the members of the Corporation might very well have answered for themselves the simple enigma based on the figures given by Mr. Kur on the authority of Mr. James, the Draining Engineer : The thirteen thousand houses that have already been connected having cost eleven and a-half lakhs of rupees, what will be the cost of connecting the remaining twenty-three thousand houses ? At the same ratio the outlay would not be more than about twenty lakhs, but the decline in exchange which has taken place since much of the existing work was completed must tend to swell the figures. Making full allowance, however, for this and other contingencies, it must be admitted that Dr. Blaney's estimate of twenty lakhs is far nearer the mark than the alarming totals hinted at by Mr. Mehta in moving his proposal for the work to be done at the cost of the house-owners. Whether the outlay for fixing the connections be thirty lakhs or a hundred lakhs, the question that the Corporation is called upon to solve remains in principle the same. That question is the equity or otherwise of charging the general body of tax-payers with the expense of improving the property of house-owners by completing the sanitary requirements of all buildings in the drained districts. It is highly desirable, both on sanitary and economic grounds, that that question should be promptly settled once for all. Not only is the health of the city seriously imperilled by the continued delay, but also the staff and materials employed on the work when it was suspended are lying idle. Mr. Snow, who frankly told the House that he had no further information to give, has been asked to report his views as to whether house-connections should be made at Municipal expense or at that of the owners. Judging from the reports Mr. Snow has already laid before the Corporation it is not very hazardous to predict that if he definitely expresses his views they will be found to correspond with those of Mr. Acworth, who on more than one occasion urged that the Corporation should not spend another rupee on the work of house-connections, the liability for which should in equity rest upon the landlords.

The principle involved in the attitude taken by Mr. Acworth on the subject is a sound one, but great practical difficulties stand in the way of its adoption, excepting by the plan, previously advocated in these columns, of doing the work departmentally and charging the cost on the owners by means of a slight addition to the house-tax. Many of those difficulties were pointed out on Monday by Dr. Blaney, the second portion of whose speech—dealing as it did with the existing situation instead of with that of twenty years ago—was of far more practical value than the first. There is no gainsaying the contention of "the Father of the Corporation" that a uniformly good quality of work cannot be expected unless the work is done on a uniform system. Left to themselves the house-owners will try to drive cheap bargains, and, as Dr. Blaney said, cheap bargains in house-connections are capable of depriving a sewerage system of all its benefits. But we are not quite sure that the owners will be able to get the work done so much more cheaply than the Municipal executive, as has been alleged. The rules framed for house drainage connections in the city, and issued by the Municipal Commissioner, are necessarily of so technical a character that the house-owner desirous of loyally carrying them out will find the class of plumbers capable of understanding and applying the rules extremely limited. The demand for the services of the small body of registered plumbers competent to fix the connections according to the rules will be great, and this boom in the trade will enable them to get almost whatever they like to ask for the work. If in order to avoid the ring thus artificially formed, the owner orders the man in the street to lay the connections, the Municipal executive, finding the work improperly done, will be unable to pass it, and this may lead to almost endless litigation. Private firms doing the work would require a good margin of profit, but the Municipality would of course do the work for the owners at cost price. We agree with Dr. Blaney in the opinion that the constant interference of the executive with all new work, and all repairs, will prove a continual source of friction, dispute and discontent; most, if not all, of which might be avoided if the work was systematically carried out house by house by the Drainage Department. In short, the work of supervision would be almost as great as that of making the connections, and would be much less satisfactory in its results. Mr. Mehta's proposal that "every consideration should be shown to poor house-owners and every facility given to deserving parties" would also have the effect of throwing fresh burdens on the Municipal revenues without any corresponding advantage ; for, as Dr. Blaney conclusively showed, this would open the door for innumerable appeals for postponement of payment. Each application of the kind would have to be dealt with on its merits, presumably by means of a special agency commissioned to enquire into the pecuniary circumstances of the appellants. Not only would such an agency be costly ; it would also in many cases be ineffective. The amusing personal anecdote narrated by Dr. Blaney served as a capital illustration of the difficulties which would inevitably be experienced in arriving at the real pecuniary circumstances of the appellants. Generally speaking the habits of life adopted, not only by the poor, but also by the middle classes of Natives in this city, are such that few things are more easy than for a man to make a show of great poverty while having valuables or money worth some thousands of rupees in his possession. A still graver objection to the proposal, and one that has already been referred to in these columns, is the extent to which it will lend itself to corrupt practices. Temptations of a pecuniary kind are sure to be thrown in the way both of the inspectoral staff and of the special agency which as we have seen, must be appointed to inquire into the means of "deserving parties." If these temptations are yielded to imperfect and almost useless connections will be passed, and people well able to discharge their pecuniary civic responsibilities will be allowed time for payment, and will in some cases hand over to purchasers of their property entireiy unexpected liabilities for house-connections put in months and even years before. Numerous other objections might be urged if space permitted to the plan proposed by Mr. Mehta. The alternative plan of departmental discharge of the work at the expense of the owners should commend itself to them as the best and cheapest method, and should commend itself to the ratepayers generally as being best calculated to ensure the success of the sewerage systems which have been constructed in recent years.

THAT the Indian native in Africa finds his lot a hard one is undeniable, but sometimes, we fear, the fact is due to his own little eccentricities, which are irritating almost as often as they are amusing. The Zanzibar paper, to hand by this week's mail, reports a case in point. Judge Sansmarez the other day had before him a case which demonstrated that "in ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" the Heathen Chinee is not peculiar. Yakoob Ahmad, master of the sailing vessel Lukmipassa of Cutch, and Dhanji Khimji, a banian, were charged with fraud in connection with the cargo of that vessel. The Lukmipassa left Bombay on the 4th February, bound for Majunga, but, meeting the S. W. monsoon at the end of March, was compelled to put into Zanzibar, which port was reached after sundown on the 6th April. On the 9th, the prisoner Yakoob, accompanied by two of his crew, extended a protest at the British Consulate, declaring that "terrific weather" had been met with which caused a jettisoning of a large part of the cargo. What was alleged to be the remainder of the cargo was duly landed at Zanzibar, and delivered to the consignee's agents. According to Yakoob heavy seas broke over the vessel, she was straining and labouring heavily taking in water, and finally he had to jettison a large portion of the cargo. Unfortunately, however, Yakoob had no accurate recollection of the night on which this occurred, nor had his seamen, who only knew that six bags of grain had been touched by water. The Indian underwriters' agents did not appear to have suspected anything wrong until after Lukmipassa had taken on board her return cargo. Then it was reported by someone that the nakoda and the banian had been in league, and that before the declaration the cargo had been broached and a valuable proportion of it sold by the former to the latter, and by him conveyed ashore. At the trial two men were produced who deposed that one night in May they saw the prisoners landing some goods from a boat. The men were ordered by the accused to carry the goods ashore to the house of Dhunji Khimji, which, with the assistance of some natives, they did. This occurred on four different nights, on all of which goods were landed. The prisoner Yakoob was identified by Ghela Dharamsi as having been several times afterwards to Dhunji Khimji's house. It was proved by a banian dealer that he had bought kisoto cloth from Dhunji Khimji and also seen some blankets and white piece-goods in his house, such as were to have been in the shop. It was also proved that a large quantity of goods were short delivered, amongst them being 191 cases of kerosine, bales of blankets, carpets, cotton, kisoto cloth, and piece-goods, also boxes, cases of ghee and tins of sweet oil. Some of all of these kinds of goods were proved to have been landed on the four nights in May. The judge was disposed to believe that there had been other native Indians concerned in the business, but no others were convicted. With the shipmaster and the banian his honour dealt with sufficient severity, whom he sentenced each to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, a fine of five hundred rupees, and in default a further six months' imprisonment.

THE annual report of the Rail and Road-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency for 1894-95 shows that the volume of trade was a little below normal, and 11·3 per cent. under that of last year. The decrease is officially attributed to the depression of import trade only ; for this description of trade fell off 28 and 17·6 per cent. respectively below last year and average, while exports and local trade both showed improvements, the former being 3·4 and 13 per cent., and the latter 3 and 12·7 per cent. respectively above last year and average. The values of the total as well as of the import trades as compared with last year are shown to have declined in sympathy with their volumes ; while in the case of exports and a local trade the values fell off in spite of quantitative rise. In the case of import trade this disparity is accounted for by the lower prices ruling for European cotton manufactured, which being articles of high value their small quantitative fall brought about a large reduction in values. As for local trade it is shown transactions in oil-seeds, food-grains (other than wheat), and other articles increased, while those in cotton decreased ; but the value of this last article being bulk for bulk, much higher, its quantitative fall brought down values. The imports for British provinces declined by over thirty-seven per cent. owing to the fall of Bombay's demand for cotton, seeds and wheat for foreign export. Exports from British provinces were roughly seven and a-half below the previous year. Of the total imports and exports, Bombay Port alone claimed 69·2 and 43·5 per cent. respectively against 76·69 and 44·52 per cent. of last year. The principal imported articles were oil-seeds, grains (two-fifths being wheat), cotton (raw), dyes and tans, wool (raw), provisions, spices and opium, which are mostly intended for export beyond sea. The export trade chiefly consists of manufactured articles received from internal blocks, as well as foreign markets, for distribution in up-country markets. One of the most remarkable features of the report is the recorded continued increase in the demand for Indian coals. The total quantity is three-quarters of a million maunds above

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CABINET COUNCIL IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The first Cabinet Council was held to-day.

The *Times* in an article, to-day, apropos of the Cabinet Council hopes that the Government will pursue a firm and prudent course in view of the gravity of the situation in Eastern Europe and Asia.

PROGRAMME OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, Nov. 4.

M. Bourgeois, the new Premier, announced his programme in the Chamber, this evening, which is that of a thorough Radical reform. It includes the imposition of an income-tax, and a sliding succession duty.

The Ministry will maintain France's alliances which restored the balance of power in Europe.

The programme was coldly received, except by the Radicals and Socialists.

M. Guieysse has been appointed Colonial Minister.

Nov. 5.

M. Bourgeois' programme includes the creation of a Colonial Army, and Naval and Military reforms.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The hired transport Britannia arrived at Queenstown, from Bombay, to-day.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 5.

The s.s. Carthage, with the English mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 6 o'clock, this morning.

THE GOA MUTINY.

DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 5.

The battle reported in my last telegram took place on a hill between Cudnem and Gautona. At the commencement about thirty of the enemy were sighted, when a volley was fired from the Government force. The enemy asked for a truce, and four men advanced, and one of them attacked Lieutenant Posolo, who gave him a slap and knocked him down. The sepoy discharged his gun, and wounded the lieutenant on the thigh. Immediately his military servant shot him dead. The other three also shared the same fate. Then the real fight commenced. The advanced guard of the Government force, consisting of 130 men, were, after the first attack, reinforced by the main body of about 300 men. The enemy were also reinforced by about 200 men.

After the battle the enemy was followed to some distance, but the country being hilly the force could not follow them. The Government force reated for a few hours at Sanquelim, and thence returned to Sante Estevam.

To-day four of the deserters came in. Some of the barricades in the city have been removed. Captain Gomes da Costa came to Pangim, this morning, in a launch, and went back this afternoon, taking three brass cannons to the Island of Santo Estevam or Jua.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH GAEKWAR AT POONA.

POONA, Nov. 5.

His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar, accompanied by his brother and son, and his Staff, arrived here, this afternoon, by a mixed train. Long before the expected arrival of the train a few Native citizens had assembled on the platform. On alighting from the carriage, his Highness was received by the Hon. Mr. Vidal, Chief Secretary to Government, who introduced his Highness to those present, and then conducted him to the place which was reserved for him. The Native gentlemen then garlanded his Highness, who then went outside, where a guard-of-honour of 100 rank-and-file of the 4th Rifles paraded and presented arms. His Highness drove to his residence, "Flora Villa," accompanied by Major Owen, Military Secretary, and Captain Walton, Aide-de-Camp, who represented the Bombay Government. Salutes were fired on the general parade-ground to announce the arrival of his Highness.

THE PARSI HIGH PRIEST AT NAGPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 5.

Shums-ul-Ulma Sirdar Khan Bahadur Doctor Hoshangji Jamaspji, High Priest of the Parsis, left, this evening, for Akola, *en route* to Bombay and Poona. During his short sojourn at Nagpur he won the hearts of the young and old alike by his kind and courteous demeanour and great learning. On the 3rd instant the Dasturji was entertained at a dinner by the Managing Committee of the Parsi Anjuman. Yesterday he denied with his co-religionists at a general banquet given at the agiary. This morning he had been to Kamptee, where he was received by the Parsis on the station, and decorated with wreaths of flowers. He left the railway station in a carriage and pair, accompanied by Mr. Dinsha Punthaki and other gentlemen, for Messrs. Cursetji and Co.'s bungalow in camp. There the Dasturji was thanked on his arrival by Mr. Patel, on behalf of the local residents, for honouring their small colony by paying them a visit, and regretted that they could not through want of time make adequate arrangements for a grand reception. The Dasturji returned thanks in suitable terms. He then took a drive round the cantonment, and after lunching at Messrs. Cursetji's paid a visit to the establishment of Mr. Kavasha Dadabhoy, and left amid cheers after the exchange of mutual civilities to return to Nagpur by the 3rd o'clock train, and thence to leave again for Akola by the evening train. Almost all members of the Parsi community were present on the station to wish their High Priest god-speed. As he passed from his carriage red cloth was placed for his passage, and he was lustily cheered. The Dasturji was garlanded when he arrived on the platform. He shook hands with all present before taking his seat into the railway compartment. Three cheers were given for the Dasturji as the train steamed off.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening

The Clane Line steamer Clan Cameron, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

NAPLES, Nov. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening

COLOMBO, Nov. 5.

The mail steamer Arcadia, from Australia, arrived.

The Anchor Line s. s. Armenia arrived at Marseilles on the 2nd instant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

On all hands predictions are heard respecting the "flood" of gold which is to be passed into the world's markets during the next decade. At the moment there seems even to be some prospect of a revival of the gold scare which followed the Australian and Californian gold discoveries; one eminent banking—and monometallist—authority is said to have expressed the opinion that it may prove necessary to close the mints to gold as well as to silver. It is not surprising that, with such promises of indefinite millions of gold, faith in the quantitative theory of money should revive even in quarters where that theory has lately been denounced as a delusion. We have been told that the serious fall in the gold price of silver has been the result, not of the demonetisation of the white metal, but of what has been spoken of as the "enormous" increase in the output from the silver mines during the last twenty years. It is difficult to see how the authorities who hold this opinion can escape from the conclusion that if the output of gold is now to increase in an even greater proportion, the value of that metal must fall as severely. Let it be remembered that these high authorities have assured us that it is not the monetary demand but the demand for consumption in the arts which determines the value of both the precious metals. But a general fall in the exchangeable value of gold would necessarily mean a rise in the gold prices of all other things; and here, at the outset of the consideration, we find a remarkable difference between what happened in the case of silver and what the same argument indicates as a necessary consequence in the case of gold. The value of silver has fallen in terms of gold only; its value in terms of other commodities has remained practically unchanged. This remarkable anomaly should suggest even to the most superficial observer that there is an essential difference between a metal which is international money and one which is not. Meanwhile the *New York Times* argues that whatever was the influence in raising prices exerted by the gold discoveries of 1849 and 1850, it will not be equalled by the effect of the increased output we are now witnessing, because the percentage of addition to the existing stock was much greater in the former period than it is now. Taking the world's stock of gold in 1850 as £667,000,000 and the total output of the succeeding decade as £282,000,000, the addition was 42 per cent., whereas, with an assumed stock of £1,552,000,000 in 1885, the addition to it during the last ten years has been only £180,000,000 or a trifle over 11 per cent. Even if we assume an average annual output of £48,000,000 for the next ten years, the addition at the end of that period will be only about 26 per cent. It will be observed that in these calculations the New York paper makes no mention of the large consumption, waste, and loss of gold, due allowance for which would materially affect all the percentages. It is really only as money that gold can affect prices, and we cannot, of course, assume that all the gold produced year after year accumulates and remains in circulation as money.

It is interesting to note that the tide of bullion movements appears to have turned, and whereas a short while ago week after week increases had to be chronicled in the coin and bullion item as a result of shipments from abroad, there have the last two or three weeks been decreases. Of course to a large extent these have been due to the usual home requirements for currency. This week, for instance, some coin has been taken for Scotland at a somewhat earlier date than is customary, but of the reduction shown in the coin in the Bank return £425,000 was due to an export on balance for abroad. Should the New York exchange on London continue to harden, we may again receive gold from that quarter which would once more change the complexion of affairs, but it is not generally thought that much will be shipped from the United States, although it is quite possible that some may come if there is not a speedy increase in the number of commercial bills offering. Money is dearer than in London at all the Continental centres, and the appearances at the moment point to an outflow rather than an inflow of bullion into the Bank of England. The changes shown in this week's Bank of England return are comparatively unimportant. The reduction in the coin and bullion was partly off-set by a contraction in the note circulation, and the reserve only shows a falling off of £329,646. The public deposits have been reduced by £629,625, part of which evidently went in liquidation of the Government's recent borrowings at the Bank in order to make the dividend payments. According to the last revenue statement, and Government had repaid £700,000 of the deficiency advances. The market's supply of cash has again increased by about £100,000, and the total of other deposits is now within a trifle of fifty and a-half millions.

The settlement in the mining market, which had been looked forward to with so much apprehension and dread, since people have lost faith in the South African Mining Boom has passed over without any actual declarations of default, and there is a great feeling of relief in consequence. It is not impossible, of course, that suspensions may occur during the next few days, but they are not likely to be of any great importance, and it is very satisfactory for pay day to have been got over without serious difficulties being brought to light. The feeling in the market has naturally improved with this condition of affairs, but there is now a disposition to look for trouble in connexion with the special settlement in Barnato Bank shares when a considerable sum in the way of "differences" will have to be found. The volume of new business, therefore, is not likely to be materially increased at any rate for a time, and already there is a general complaint that the public has stopped buying. The opinion is held that it may be some little time before there is a renewal of great activity, not indeed until there is more assurance that the whole of the business for account of weak operators has been cleared out of the way. Some speculations for the fall are understood to have recently been entered into, and these, of course, will eventually prove a source of strength to the market. As a sample of the way in which the public are being deceived in regard to these South African money shares, mention may be made of one of the latest attempts of the kind. The money for the Moodie's Fortuna Gold Mining Company is found in England; the directing is found in Johannesburg. Things go on too well to be true, the company being within reach of big dividends. Then, yesterday, the English shareholders receive a circular from what is called the London committee, coolly announcing that next Wednesday a meeting will be held in Johannesburg for the purpose of trebling the capital, altering the articles of association, and handing over £75,000 in one pound shares to some unnamed and unknown company for a property which a few months ago was going begging. No particulars are given of the property which it is proposed to acquire; copies of the agreements, says the circular, with fine irony, lie for the inspection of the shareholders at Bettelheim-buildings, Johannesburg. What is called the London committee seems to have made up its mind to the iniquity within twenty-four hours, and the English shareholders are left stranded and hopeless—at least, so this bright band of Johannesburg directors and their London representatives seem to imagine. But if they think that by such means and with the aid of their vendors' shares they can sacrifice with impunity the interests of English shareholders, whose money they have, they are foolishly mistaken. Let them but succeed in this deal and the matter will be held up in the press in a light that will form a lurid beacon of warning for the whole of the South African market. It must be admitted that some of the companies are now making very big profits. The report of the consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Limited, has just been issued and shows that the balance to the credit of profit and loss is no less than £2,534,498, which after deduction of debenture interest and the percentage due to the directors leaves a net sum available of £2,161,779. An interim dividend of 5s. per share was paid on the Deferred shares, and now a further distribution is to be made of 20s., making 25s. per share or 125 per cent. for the year. A balance of £1,145,745 is carried forward, and £200,000 is added to the reserve. Of course this result has been brought about by the great appreciation there has been in the securities of the companies in which the Gold Fields is interested, and much of it would disappear should the present downward movement in prices continue. Still, the shareholders have little cause for complaint.

In order to allay the stringency of money on the Austrian Money Market which has been a feature of late, the *Times* correspondent says reports have been current that the Government intended to take measures to ease the prevailing tension. According to an official decree just published the November coupon on the Austrain May Rentes and the Austrain State lottery loan of 1860 will be paid on presentation from this day forward without deduction of interest. This operation will have the result of placing more than 20,000,000fl. in circulation. Although it is not contrary to the traditions of the Austrian Government to grant such accommodation, it is seldom done at so early a date. On October 24 last year the November coupon of the May Rentes was made payable under the conditions which prevail to-day. The action of the Government forms the subject of favourable comment in the Press.

The sales of landed property in various parts of the country have shown some signs of a better disposition to invest money in this kind of property during the last few weeks, at least so far as small estates and those of moderate extent are concerned. The improvement is perceptible in the greater readiness with which buyers have availed themselves of the opportunities of purchasing, and in the somewhat higher prices realised. Large properties are still out of favour when offered entire. Several of these are to be put on the market before winter sets in, and in nearly all cases the course will be adopted of dividing them into lots such as are likely to meet the desires of investors. An important estate of 6,000 acres in Somerset and Dorset is to be sold at the end of the present month, and it is to be offered in 114 lots. Other properties in Suffolk, Worcester, Dorset, Radnor, and Brecknock, varying in size from 1,300 to 2,600 acres, are also to be shortly offered, most of them in the divided form. The growing practice, induced by the necessity of meeting the conditions of the demand, of breaking up extensive estates, which has been a feature of the last few years, is certainly leading to a very much wider distribution of agricultural land in this country, and in some districts, particularly in Wales, portions of estates have, in very many instances, passed into the hands of cultivators.

M. Paul Beauregard, a writer of some influence in France, declares that the subject of the economic policy which ought to be adopted in Madagascar is one of vastly greater importance than that of the form of administration. Whether a protectorate or a direct French government should be established is in itself a question of comparatively little moment, although the argument upon which M. de Mahy founds his conclusion in favour of the latter is a most dangerous one, viz., that foreigners—English, Italian, and others—should not be treated as favourably as French residents and investors. The advantage of a protectorate lies mainly in the fact that under that form of government all would stand on the same footing. But the main consideration to be kept in view is that if Madagascar is to be prosperous and permanently attached to France no kind of exploitation should be allowed. Until the English method of colonisation was fully developed this pernicious system had full sway. Spain, Portugal, Holland, France, and even England at first placed their colonies in continual jeopardy, because, instead of promoting their prosperity, they sought only to squeeze as much profit out of them as possible. France has now a new opportunity of applying the only just and, in the long run, successful policy. England has, after many faults and failures, adopted the wiser course definitively, and her progress as a colonial Power is such that the world is beginning to discern the wisdom of her methods. But there is one obstacle, we are told, to its adoption by France. It is much to be feared that the spirit of Protectionism which dominates the people may lead them to take the wrong path. They cannot easily be made to understand, since they take such pains to shut out foreign trade themselves, why they should open Madagascar to free international competition. It is evident, however, says M. Beauregard, that everything of the nature of privilege or monopoly involves the sacrifice of the general interest for the advantage of the few. Madagascar must, therefore, be open on equal terms to the trade and the enterprise of the whole world, "Only in this way can we remain faithful to those principles of liberty which, according to our profession, inspire us; and by following such a course we shall eventually find abundant reward." This is admirable counsel. Will it be heeded in practice?

The upward tendency of prices which has for some time past been perceptible in a small though important section of the markets for fine chemicals and drugs is now spreading over a wider area. During the past week many articles not hitherto much affected by the rise have begun to feel its influence. Amongst these are musk, aloes, some of the essential oils, such as otto of roses, Japanese peppermint oil and menthol, Australian gum acacia, coca leaves, quinine, cream of tartar, citric acid, glycerine, and ginger. Camphor remains firm at the high prices recently touched, although the exports from Canton and Hong Kong for all Europe have reached, up to the end of August this year, 23,010 boxes, against 9,173 boxes in the corresponding period last year, 6,703 boxes in 1893, and 4,099 boxes in 1892. The continued anticipation of short supply from Formosa appears to be the chief cause of the advance in this case. Opium remains firm, in spite of the heavy Turkish crop, and Persian is still hardening. There can be no doubt that speculation has been very active in these markets, although in each case some apparently justifying basis for it is alleged.

The report of the Commissioners of Customs upon the detentions and seizures of imported goods under the Merchandise Marks Acts for the year ended March 31, 1895, presents some very unsatisfactory features. It appears that the number of detentions of ordinary merchandise was 6,612, against 4,899 in the previous year, the increase being 1,713, or nearly 35 per cent. Those of articles received by parcel post were 1,054, against 617, an increase of 337, or 54·6 per cent. In the greater number of these instances the goods were ultimately released, but in 506 they were confiscated. As regards the rest, the delay, the interruption of business, and the payment of fines must have been the cause of a very serious amount of annoyance. It is probable that hundreds if not thousands, of merchants and private persons to whom foreign goods are sent have had occasion to complain of the vexatious manner in which these Acts are administered under the existing regulations. Patterns and samples of goods sent home for the execution of orders are sometimes detained for days when their prompt receipt is of great importance to merchants, the samples themselves being of little or no value except for the guidance of the addressees. It is quite time, indeed, that the existing regulations should be revised with a view to preventing the needless obstruction of legitimate business which is so frequently complained of. The report states that no reason can be assigned for the increase in the number of detentions last year. It is, however, a striking fact that of the 1,054 instances occurring in the parcel post imports, in only 41 were the goods forfeited, the rest being released, probably upon some trifling informality being rectified. It is also a reproach upon the present method of administration that samples of goods sent home from India, China, or other Eastern markets and bearing the names of English merchants are detained if they happen to be forwarded through a Continental agent, whilst such patterns marked in precisely the same manner are allowed to enter without delay if they are received directly. As for the Customs provisions of the Acts themselves, apart from the regulations, there can be no doubt that they have been the cause of serious loss to British trade and shipping, because they have greatly encouraged direct trade between, say, Continental countries and various foreign and colonial markets which was formerly done with the United Kingdom. The opinion is, indeed, gaining ground among merchants and manufacturers that these provisions have been a cause of loss to the foreign and colonial trade of this country far exceeding any benefit which they may have conferred in other directions.

THERE is a youth in Bradford who should rival Lord Russell of Killowen as a cross-examiner when he grows up. In the police-court there he and four others were charged with stone throwing, and he thus cross-examined the constable:—

"How many windows did you say where broken?"
Policeman: "Four."
Youth: "And how many stones did you find inside?"
Policeman: "Three."
Youth: "But how can you charge *five* boys with breaking *four* windows with *three* stones?"

Given boys, stones, and windows almost anything might happen; but the query puzzled the policeman, and the boys got off.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co. s. s. Carthage, with the English mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Adamson, Mrs and two infants
Allen, Mr and Mrs C G H
Bellers, Major. Mrs and two infants
Bush, Mrs
Baxter, Mr and Mrs
Baldwin, Mrs
Bray, Mr J
Birt, Mrs
Bridgman, Mr
Beckett, Mr
Cave, Miss
Campbell, Mrs and Miss
Cardew, Miss
Chalmers, Miss
Cadell, Misses (two)
Carey, Miss
Craig, Mr C W
Craddock, Mrs R H
Deans, Mr R K
Davidson, Mr Arthur S
Drew, Mr W
Douglas, Mrs M W, child and infant
Douglas, Miss Ethel
Dorgers, Count C
Edgeley, Miss
Edgeley, Miss C H
Evans Mrs E and two children
Evans, Miss
Flavell, Mr R E
Furnival, Miss
Freeman, Miss
Fisher, Master
Gordon, Capt and Mrs Lawrence
Groom, Mr F
Galley, Mr W
Gates, Mr
Hammond, Miss
Hilliard, Mrs W E
Haslop, Mr and Mrs L
Hamilton, Mr T S, and two sons
Hamilton, Misses (two)
Hines, Mr H T
Hamilton, Mrs
Hay, Miss
Johnston, Mrs and Miss
Juswunt Sinha
Jackson, Mrs W Grieson and infant
Kumar, Rajah Shiam Sinha
Kumar, Rundhir Sinha
Kelman, Mr
Kisch Mr
Leslie Mr, Mrs and child
Laing, Miss J
Leather, Miss R
Marsh, Miss
McLaughlin, Mr
Price-Brown, Miss
Parslee, Miss
Peterson, Miss
Ross, Miss A C
Ruddock, Miss M E
Ramsden, Mrs, infant and child.
Renney, Mr
Smith Mrs Allan
Strauhey, Mr and Mrs A
Smith, Mr J
Stokes, Mr and Mrs
Starkey, Miss
Smith, Mr and Mrs
Shawe, Mr
Springett, Mr R F
Smith, Mr D
Symons, Miss
Tubbs, Misses (three)
Tubbs, Mr C
Tennant, Miss Jessie
Tuely, Mr G N and Miss
Tuely, Miss K
Taylor, Mr
Tweeddale, The Marchioness of
Tomlinson, Mrs S, infant and child
Tubbs, Mr C.
Wilson, Miss Townshend
Wright Mrs and child
Williams Miss
Wigzall, Mr S
Wallace, Mr M S
Yates, Mrs L
Young, Mr G B

FROM BRINDISI.

Bradbury, Mr and Mrs
Broun, Miss A
Brooke, Mr H O W G
Batty, Hon H
Blackwell, Mr B W
Cheetham, Mr G R
Christenson, Mr
Constantine, Mrs
Crane, Miss
Greville, Mrs, and two infants
Goode, Mr F W
Gordon, Mr E
Hudson, Mr and Mrs E
Hudson, Miss M E
Hill, Mr and Mrs H W
Hill, Miss
Short, Mr J
Hill, Mr J R
Hall, Miss
Hudson, Mr H E
Ingils, Mrs T
Levitt, Mr Basil
Levitt, Lady Margaret
Low-Green, Mr
Logan, Mr John
Leaker, Mr
Mackie, Mr and Mrs
Mitchell, Mr J
Nicoll, Mr J
Pinhiero, Major J
Parkinson, Major J
Pogson, Mrs C
Pomeroy, Lieut the Hon R L
Roberts, Mr S G
Raye, Dr and Mrs O'C
Redcliffe, Capt and Mrs
Rose, Mr E
Rose, Mrs and Miss
Snhauer, Mr G
Still, Mr C
Stubbs, Mr Warden
Shand, Mr and Mrs
Shand, Mr J
Stanfield, Mr M
Salas, Dr Walter
Shaw, Mr and Mrs C W
Self, Mr C
Tute, Mr
Taylor, Mr F W
Wilson, Mr C
Weber, Mr F
Wilson, Mr H G

FROM PORT SAID—Allen, Mr J W

FOR MADRAS.

Burnett, Mrs
Brickley, Mr W L
Dalrymple-Hay, Mr and Mrs C W
Halliday, Mr and Mrs
Harrison, Miss
Scutts, Mr
Shelley, Capt A W G
Wilkins, Mr R

FOR KURRACHEE.

Crowe, Miss H
Graves, Mr G
Goldney, Mr
Johnston, Mrs J L
Kennett, Miss
Sanders, Mrs and infant

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NOV. 2.

IT is again a long time since I sent you a letter, but the fact is, as usual, I have had nothing particularly interesting to write about. Belgaum has thoroughly settled down to its wonted quietness, the evening drive round the "Point" in that most humble and unpleasant of vehicles, the bullock dunnay, finishing up at the club for a game of badminton, whist, or billiards, a quiet gossip about—well, it is difficult to find anything to gossip about nowadays, though some folks are perfect geniuses and never seem at a loss. This, varied by an occasional game of tennis when the weather permits, is the usual routine. Cricket and polo are occasionally played, but the heavy thunderstorms and rain we have lately experienced have somewhat interfered with all outdoor amusements.

The hounds have been sold to the Rajah of Kolhapur, so the votaries of the sport of kings must console themselves otherwise. The pack had dwindled down to five couples of hounds, and the sport lately on the whole had been poor. A few days before they went, however, we had a good run over capital going ground from Sulgi, on the new Vingorla road, to the foot of Tiger Hill. The pace, which was slow and steady, did not on this occasion "win the race."

Of course the great excitement here lately has been the visit of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay. I have seen daily accounts in the paper of all that took place, and the addresses and speeches, &c., so I will only add a few words on the subject. His Excellency arrived on Sunday morning. On Monday he was presented with an address from the local Municipality, and in the evening attended a garden party given by Mr. Woodward, Collector of Belgaum, and Mrs. Woodward. All the elite of Belgaum society, both European and Native, assembled by invitation to meet his Excellency Lord Sandhurst. The guests were received on arrival by Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, and introduced to the Governor. The Collector's picturesque bungalow and pretty garden presented a most gala appearance, being very artistically decorated. The Band of the 2nd Madras Infantry was present, and played a charming selection of music at intervals during the afternoon. A Native Chief, the Desai of Heera, who was present as a guest, got up in a most gorgeous apparel, showed some specimens of his skill with the rifle. Squatting on the ground he fired over his shoulder at a cocoanut, and again at a lime, sighting the mark with the aid of a looking glass, being successful at both trials in hitting the mark, amidst loud applause from the assembled company. The most enticing refreshments were freely dispensed during the afternoon, and the kind host and hostess were indefatigable in looking after the comfort of their guests. Altogether the entertainment was a great success, and thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The inevitable photographer was very much on the spot—taking sundry snap shots, whenever an opportunity presented itself; and a large group was also taken by the indefatigable Mr. Pinheiro, which we hope has turned out a success.

Our next illustrious visitor is to be the Commander-in-Chief, who pays us a visit on the 4th proximo, and although his visit will only be a short one, he will nevertheless give the Regiments, a thorough inspection and wake us all up. No orders have as yet been received for the move of the two Native Infantry Regiments, to stations in the Bengal Command. Possibly this unexpected visit of the Chief has something to do with their movements, as it was thought he would have postponed his visit to Belgaum till after the arrival of the East Yorkshire Regiment from Egypt in December.

The club continues much as usual not too friendly or sociable; in fact, rather the reverse. It is very funny and amusing, to those who have a sense of humour, to see the little cliques and the little animosities that reign supreme. It is pleasant to invite Mrs. So and So to play in a game of tennis with Mr. So and So, and watch the result. What a blessing that sense of humour is, and how it carries one through the dullest time in the dullest place with always something to keep one amused—and yet again how dangerous it often proves, and on the whole it is safer to be without it. Here endeth my letter for this month, and goodness knows when I shall have anything to fill another, even one as short and as dull as this.

To show how phrases live, we have to go back to Xenophon for an explanation of a present-day saying among the Kurds. The slip made by Mr. Gladstone, in his speech on the Armenian atrocities, has enabled the *Church Review* to clear the matter up. "A Kurd, after admitting some monstrous crimes, had boldly said 'Tell it to the twelve Powers.' Mr. Gladstone supposed this is in error for the six Great Powers of Europe—Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Austria, and Italy. Not so. The Kurd only used a well-known Eastern figure of speech, which means 'all the universe.' The origin of the expression is as follows:—Xenophon tells us that the Persians, from whom the Kurds get what knowledge they have, were divided into twelve tribes or powers. So it was customary to speak of the whole Persian nation under the name of the 'twelve.' It is also a conceit with every Eastern potentate that all the world belongs to him, so that when a Sultan or a Shah travels out of his dominions he formally declares that the country he is about to visit is his own. Thus, there being nothing outside the Persian dominions, it follows the Persian people make up the universe, and as the Persian people are known collectively as the twelve, the expression 'Tell it to the twelve Powers means 'Tell it to everybody.'"

THE COTTON DUTIES.

THE following is the text of the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department:—

Simla, 30th October, 1895.

SIR,—I am directed to forward, for communication to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association, copy of certain papers laid before her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, by gentlemen interested in cotton manufacture in the United Kingdom, in which they urge objections to the cotton duties levied in India, on account of their having the effect of protecting Indian against British industry.

2. It will, no doubt, be remembered that sanction was given to these duties, by the Secretary of State, only on the condition that steps were taken to avoid any such protection, and both Sir Henry Fowler and the present Secretary of State have stated in Parliament that if it were shown on clear evidence that those duties, as now imposed, had any protective character as against British products, "her Majesty's Government would, in concert with the Government of India, consider the matter with a view to carry out loyally the declared intention to avoid protective injustice." It is in consequence of this pledge that the Secretary of State has now sent these papers to the Government of India for consideration.

It will be seen from them that protective effect is alleged to exist mainly in the following particulars:—

(*a*) That Lancashire exports to India a certain quantity of yarns of No. 20 and lower counts and fabrics woven from such yarns, which pay an import duty, whereas the same yarns spun and fabrics woven from them in India are exempt from excise; and

(*b*) That in the case of woven goods made from excisable counts of yarn the Indian manufacturers pay duty only on the grey yarn values of the goods, whereas the imported goods are weighted with duty on the value of the goods as completed.

3. These inequalities were admitted by the Government of India at the time of the imposition of the duties, but the view which was taken as warranting their being left out of consideration was, that India and Lancashire were practically not in competition, the former having almost the monopoly of yarns of No. 20 and lower counts and of goods made from such yarns, and the latter almost the monopoly of high-count goods. It will be observed, however, that not only are these facts called in question, but the objection is taken that a stimulus will be (and is now) given to the production in India of yarns of No. 20 and under, and goods woven from them, by their exemption from taxation, and that these will be substituted for the taxable classes of yarns and goods.

4. Although the Government of India would be glad to receive the opinions of the Chamber and the Association upon any part of the question raised in these papers, there is much in them—such, for example, as the statistics of cost of production—which would only afford opportunity for endless discussion. In the opinion of the Government of India, no advantage will be gained by discussing the relative elements that enter into the cost, excluding taxation, of a rupee's worth of Manchester goods as laid down in Bombay, and a rupee's worth of goods manufactured there. The question to be discussed is—(*a*) whether any, and if so what, new difference is imported into their relative cost by the amount or method of taxation; (*b*) whether that difference has the effect of favouring one industry as against the other, and if so, (*c*) whether and how that difference should be eliminated. These are the main points on which the Chamber and the Association are invited to favour the Government with their views.

5. It will be observed that in the papers laid before the Secretary of State no suggestions are made for the removal of the inequalities which are alleged to exist. But it would be of assistance in the consideration of the question by the Government of India if the Chamber and the Association would consider and state their views not only on the question whether there is any protective effect which requires remedy, but also as to what remedies can be applied without disturbing the course of trade.

6. The Government of India consider it desirable that the case, as stated by the representatives of the Lancashire industry, should be laid before the Indian Chambers and the Bombay Millowners' Association in as general a form as possible; but they have directed attention to the matters in which especially they desire to have the opinion of the Chambers and the Association.

7. The Government of India would desire to be favoured with information as to the extent to which bleached and printed goods of Indian manufacture compete with imported goods.—I have, &c.,

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

List of Papers appended:—

No. 1. Letter to the Secretary of State for India, dated Glasgow, the 3rd April, 1895, from Messrs. William Stirling and Sons, and other firms of dyers and manufacturers.

No. 2. Statement by Mr. William Noble, Manager, Wellington Mills, Bury, Lancashire, shewing how Lancashire is effected by the exemption from excise duty of cloths made from Indian yarns of No. 20.

No. 3. Examples of the protective incidence of the Indian import duty and excise as now applied to cotton piece-goods, by Mr. William Thompson, Boundry Mill, Blackburn.

No. 4. Statement by Mr. A. G. G. Harvey as to the trade between England and India in goods made from coarse yarns, with reference to the Cotton Duties Act.

No. 5. Tables by Mr. William Noble, Manager, Wellington Mills, Bury, Lancashire, comparing cost of yarn and expenses in the manufacture of certain descriptions of cloth in a Lancashire and an India Mill.

No. 6. Paper by Mr. Tom Garnett, President, United Cotton Manufacturers' Association: "Indian Import Duties—the Law of Substitution."

No. 7. Letter to Sir H. H. Fowler, dated the 29th April, 1895, and enclosures, from Mr. C. H. Hopwood.

No. 8. Statement submitted to the Secretary of State for India, dated the 9th July, 1895, signed by Mr. John Whittaker, and approved by others on behalf of the cotton spinners and manufacturers of Lancashire: "The imposition of the Indian import duties on cotton goods and yarn."

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly raise your powerful voice in ventilating a just grievance of a large portion of the candidates appearing at our University examinations, and thereby earn their well-merited gratitude? The ill-constructed straw "mandap," that is usually put up besides the Wodehouse Bridge, does not afford them a proper protection from the scorching heat of the sun. The uncomfortable circumstances under which the candidates have to work during this hot season in the middle of the day cannot but produce bad effects on their brain and health. The hot breezes, and the rush of dust in the "mandap," naturally make them nervous, retarding the exertions of their memory and brain to some extent. It is not seldom that they are attacked with sunstroke and fever. Now, I think this state of things reflect much discredit to our University, who grudges a trifle more outlay of expenditure for the benefit of the candidates, whose well-being is entrusted to her care. The University in allowing to continue this lamentable state of affairs unconsciously ignores the consideration of the candidates' comfort. It will be, in my opinion, a great boon conferred on them, if a better shelter were given them. I hope this will have the attention of the University authorities.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 4. X.

THE PRACTICAL ENGINEER'S POCKET BOOK.*

THE seventh annual issue of this useful little book maintains the reputation of the publishers, and the title of their journal. It contains upwards of 400 pages of clearly printed and carefully selected matter for the use of engineers, works managers, steam users, and draughtsmen, and in quality and price it may fairly be said to justify its claim to be unique.

Under the head of Heat is a very careful selection of data, likely to be useful to the experimenter and the designer. Equally careful is the selection of data on the speed of cutting tools, milling cutters, and grinding wheels, upon which the profits of manufacture so much depend. A large space is devoted to the strength of various materials, and to the strength of certain materials in special forms, such as chains, hooks, dispel plates, furnace tubes, &c. Electrical data claim an increasing space, upwards of fifty pages of notes being reserved for this subject, and the rapid extension of the use of gas and oil engines is fully recognised in the illustrated particulars of their details and management. Notes on Patents and Patent Law, by Messrs. Clerk and Marks, form a most suitable termination to this book, which is a "vade mecum" of inventors. In this short chapter a patent is clearly defined, and the privilege and risks connected with it are clearly set forth, together with the form to be gone through and the stamp fees to be paid. Much trouble might be saved to inventors by the careful study of the final five pages addressed to investors in the Practical Engineer Pocket Book and Diary, for 1896.

* The Practical Engineer Pocket Book and Diary. 1s. 6d.—Technical Publishing Co., Ld., Manchester.

THERE are rumours that the Earl of Derby desires to succeed Lord Dufferin at the British Embassy in Paris. It is not at all unlikely that Lord Derby may, after all, be the man. He has claims on the present Government beyond any of those Conservatives "left out in the cold" in the formation of the present Administration. The Countess of Derby has during the last month occupied Walmer Castle, the residence of Lord Dufferin.

THE QUESTION OF HOUSE-CONNECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

As already reported, the Corporation on the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna adopted a resolution at Monday's meeting, requesting the Municipal Commissioner to report within one month, if possible, his views as to whether house-connections should be made at Municipal cost or that of house-owners; also requesting him to submit an estimate, as approximate as possible, of the cost of putting house-connections at Municipal expense, and the minimum time within which the present establishment would be able to carry out the work of house-connections throughout the whole city. In the course of a terse speech, in moving the amendment, Dr. Bhalchandra said that he had listened to the debate with great attention, and had especially studied the subject, as he was a member of the House-Connections Committee. He had listened with interest the eloquent speech of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, and also the equally eloquent speech of Dr. Blaney, who said that it was his last and dying speech. Dr. Bhalchandra trusted that it would be a living speech, and that he (Dr. Blaney) would be spared to make many more speeches on such important occasions. He (Dr. Bhalchandra) must, however, confess that Dr. Blaney's arguments and eloquence had at least failed to convince him. It might be through his own incapacity to comprehend the arguments of the veteran councillor, for whom he had great respect, but he did not fail to notice with grief the various inconsistencies in Dr. Blaney's remarks. He was sorry that he was neither prepared to vote for the amendment or for the original motion of the Hon. Mr Mehta. Without going seriatim into the arguments advanced by Dr. Blaney in favour of his amendment, he would point out the fallacy of the so-called cogent arguments which he (Dr. Blaney) had used. As for example the cow-bar instance, which was alluded to by Dr. Blaney as having been mentioned by the late Dr. Sakaram Arjun, went more against the amendment than in its favour. If they followed all the logical conclusions, it meant that they should have no house-connections at all. Again, Dr. Blaney had alluded to the "Fever Meeting" of the medical profession of Bombay in connection with the Grant Medical College Society. A great majority of the members present there held the view that the fever prevalent in Bombay was due to the sewerage gas poisoning which was considered attributable to the faulty house-connections. This argument also told more against Dr. Blaney than in his favour. He was surprised to see that Dr. Blaney had no more in his speech nor in his amendment alluded to the report of the House-Connections Committee, of which he was the chairman, and which he had thoroughly ignored, and in spite of that committee's recommendations Dr. Blaney advised the Corporation to have a continuity of the house-connections decided upon in 1882. He asked the Corporation whether this was logical or reasonable, and whether it would be in the interests of the city to adopt such house-connections without any modification whatever. As the chairman of the committee, Dr. Blaney was expected to allude to the recommendations of the House-Connections Committee and to the rules drafted by the official committee in consonance with this recommendation, which were presented to the Corporation. He was certainly not prepared to advise the Corporation to adopt Dr. Blaney's proposal, which, if adopted, would amount to taking a leap in the dark. Then, again, there was such discrepancy about the number of houses connected by this time, and the total expenditures already incurred on that account, as well as the number of houses to be yet connected, and the total costs of connecting such houses, that it was absolutely necessary that they should have some reliable data placed before them by the Commissioner to enable them to

can be expeditiously examined, and the obstruction forthwith removed. It is necessary to call in the aid of a licensed plumber."

(2.) With these facts as to the actual recommendations of the House-to-Connections Committee, I cannot but ask the Corporation to consider "how far, and to what extent, are the Official Committee justified in asserting that their recommendations are in accordance with the general remarks laid down by the House-Connections Committee, especially in face of the repeated protests by Dr. Weir which are printed in the official pamphlet?" It appears to me that the recommendations of the House-Connections Committee are directly opposed to the official pamphlet, and not in accordance with it. Kindly allow this letter to be read to the Corporation during or at the close of the discussion of this tem.—I have, &c.,

Nov. 4. DAVID GOSTLING.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 26th October.—Lewis Benson Kennedy, of Brownlow Street, Holborn, in the County of London, and John Toler Roberts Garvey, of Thornvale Moneygall King's County, Ireland, Gentleman, for a new or improved transportable brick press; Maurice Gallagher, Foreman, Erecting and Fitting Shop, North-Western Railway, Lahore, for a billiard table automatic game recorder; Johann Ferdinand Robert Knobloch, Engineer, of Hamburg-Elms-butted in the German Empire, for improvements in, and relating to, tidal motors; Ralph Stephen Glover, Civil Engineer, Jhansi, North-Western Provinces, to improve the working of "Blood's" distant signal lever or of any other lever worked on the same principle; Sydney Stanford Doeg Mechanical Engineer, of No. 9, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah, for a sugarcane pressing machine; Frank Wright, of No. 21, Old Queen Street, Westminster, in the County of London, Gas Engineer, for improvements in coin freed meter apparatus; Frank Wright, of No. 21, Old Queen Street, Westminster, in the County of London, Gas Engineer, for improvements in adjusting gear for coin freed fluid meters; William Friese-Greene, of No. 39, King's Road, Chelsea, London, Photographer, for improvements in the production of prints by photography, or by photography, combined with typographic or other printing, and in apparatus for the purpose; Purkeer Chand Dos-Mistry and Iron Founder, of Banties, Howrah, for an improved mill for extracting the juice of sugarcane.

The undermentioned design has been registered:—Naranjee Samjee, of the firm of Samjee Vundravan, Piece-goods Merchant, residing at Cavel Street, Bombay, for dhotee borders, duppetta borders, and saree borders, and consisting of a series of pines between two ornamental borders, the latter having a row of smaller pines and flowers.

The fees prescribed for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions has been proved for the periods shown against each:—The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, of No. 32, Queen Victoria Street, in the City of London, England, for improvements in, or applicable to, vacuum brake mechanism. (From 11th January 1896 to 10th January 1897); Dan Rylands, Glass Manufacturer, of Barnsley, England, for improvements in, or relating to, glass lined fittings for glass lined tubing. (From 3rd November 1895 to 2nd November 1896); Alexander Stanley Elmore, of Spring Grove, Hunslet, Leeds, in the County of York, England, Electrometallurgist, for improvements in the manufacture of metallic articles by electrolysis and apparatus for that purpose. (From 26th October 1895 to 25th October 1896.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. E. A. Crocker's invention for an improved furnace for the incineration and destruction of house garbage, town refuse and such like noxious matters. (Specification filed 22nd July 1891); Mr. R. P. Rothwell's invention for apparatus for sinking shafts. (Specification filed 21st July 1891).

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

SECOND Forcast of the Indigo Crop of the Punjab [Only seven selected districts are dealt with.] The area now estimated to be under indigo is 18,300 acres. This is 3·2 per cent. below the area given in the first forecast of this year and 12·8 per cent. below that given in the final forecast of last year. The decrease is due to want of timely and sufficient rain, except in Karnal, where it is attributed to a general abandonment of the cultivation of this crop.

PUNJAB TIL.

Second Forecast of the Sesamum (Til) crop of the Punjab for the year 1895. [Sixteen selected districts only are dealt with.]—The area now estimated to be under sessmum in the Punjab is 183,800 acres. This is 16,000 acres or 8 per cent. less than the area estimated in the first forecast of this year, and no less than 135,400 acres or 42·3 per cent. less than the area shown in the final forecast of last year. The area under this crop last year was exceptionally large and very much above the average. The cause of the decrease in area is insufficient and untimely rainfall.

PUNJAB COTTON.

SECOND Forecast of the Cotton Crop of the Punjab for the year 1895.—The area now estimated to be under cotton in the Punjab is 1,028,600 acres. The area given in the first forecast of this year was 1,063,200 acres. The area given in the final forecast of last year was 1,124,500 acres. This was much above the normal. The estimate now given is 3·3 per cent. less than that given in the first forecast of this year, and 8·5 per cent. below the area finally reported last year. The cause of the decrease has been insufficient rainfall, resulting in some cases in a scanty supply of water in inundation canals and similar sources of irrigation. In Gujrat prospects are reported to be very good, and favourable reports also come from Umballa, Montgomery, Kangra and the three districts of the Peshawar Division. In Shahpur prospects are reported bad. The Deputy Commissioners of Jullundur, Jhelum and Dera Ismail Khan have made no remarks on the Crop in their districts. In general, however, the irrigated cotton is doing well, and, although inferior to last year, the crop as a whole is not likely to fall below average.

FUN IN A POLICE COURT.

IN certain ready-made clothing shops the most valuable salesman is not the one who can sell a coat to the man who wishes to buy, but the one who can sell a coat to the man who doesn't want to buy. A witness, who recently gave evidence in an East End Police Court, must have been a salesman. He was testifying against a man who had stolen a pair of pantaloons from his shop.

"How much are the trousers worth" asked the Magistrate.

"Well, your Worship," responded the witness, "it depends upon the man who wants to buy them. I sell them to one man for 30s, to another for 25s, but you can have them for 23s. 6d."

"Sir, responded his Worship, in a disgusted tone, I want you to tell me what these trousers are worth.

"Ah, your Worship, said the Israelite, "take em for 22 bob if 23s. 6d don't suit you."

"Look here," thundered the magistrate, "if you don't tell me the exact value of those trousers I will send you to gaol for contempt of court.

"Well, then," pleaded the obtuse witness in a most insinuating tone, "take 'em for twenty. It is giving them away almost, but you can have 'em."

By this time the spectators were convulsed with laughter, and the magistrate himself was obliged to forget his disgust and join heartily in the laugh. He did not buy the trousers however.

THE new Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Quirinal, Baron Pasetti, is one of the old school of Austrian diplomacy, and was educated at the Oriental Academy in Vienna, a school which has turned out a great number of most able diplomatists, who have done good work for Austria in Eastern Europe. He has served in every European capital except London, and for the past twelve years has been Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs at Vienna. He is a follower of Count Kalnoky, and his appointment to King Humbert's capital is a diplomatic event of some importance, as it shows the anxiety which is felt in the Dual Monarchy to be on good terms with Italy. The two Austrian Ambassadors at the Quirinal and the Vatican have a difficult mission to carry out, but Baron Pasetti and Count Nigra are both eminently well fitted for the task before them.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 3s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a marvel to me that the police, after the agility shewn in opening out the case, when two men were arrested for the murder of Duarte, that they were so long in finding the Mahomedan servant of the condemned man. I ask any unprejudiced person if it is at all likely that a man who had made up his mind to poison his friend, would, take his servant (an ex-policeman, and, at present, with near relatives in the Bombay Police Force) to the dispensary of a Veterinary Surgeon and there obtain poison. That servant, no doubt, knew whether there were rats, dogs or any vermine in Fonseca's house that required poisoning. I have no recollection of any mention being made of any animal of Fonseca's that had to be poisoned with strychnine. In my opinion, this same Mahomedan servant has told an unmitigated falsehood regarding this powder that Tom was supposed to have given to his master (Fonseca), and I very much question if such a poison is kept by Tom's employers (Messrs. Stephens and Sons) where it could have been so easily got at.

A year or two ago I had occasion to get a small quantity of strychnine from Messrs. Bathgate and Co., chemists, Calcutta, to poison a very powerful English terrier that went mad. One of the partners sent me the quantity he thought sufficient for the purpose (1 grain), and the dog died within 3 minutes, apparently in the most fearful agony. Now, I can give the names of 12 to 20 witnesses who saw that dog die, and who will testify to the truth of my statement. A poisoner is supposed to be a deep-dyed villain, and I do not think that any commonsense person has the slightest sympathy with a poisoner. It is, I think, about the most cruel kind of murder there is. Would Fonseca have allowed his servant to see him procure strychnine if it had been his intention to murder the man? Another point. Fonseca's occupation must have sharpened his intellect, just the same as the occupation of the policeman sharpens his, and I think he fully understands the effects that one grain of strychnine would have upon the constitution of a man like Duarte, who was already nearly a dead man, suffering from all kinds of maladies. When a man has a peg he does not usually bolt and rush off, and leave his friend standing in the public house. If Fonseca gave him the pill (and all along, even in his petition to the Governor, he says he did not give Duarte a pill), he would give it to him at the time he was drinking his peg by way of washing down the pill in rum. After taking the pill he would probably have a chat for some minutes with Duarte—probably ten minutes. No evidence was brought forward to say that Fonseca and Duarte went into their usual rendezvous, had a hurried peg, and cleared out. No; they went there, as usual, to have "their morning" as they say in Scotland, and have a chat. Fonseca, no doubt, was much interested in Duarte, as the latter owed him nearly Rs. 5,000. There is no evidence that Fonseca ever put on any undue pressure upon Duarte. Fonseca knew that Duarte had certain property, that with the security of an alive promissory note he would be able to realise the amount should Duarte die, and the estate was properly administered. Duarte's wife and also his brother knew that Fonseca had a lien upon the family property, even if the insurance policy was treated as wastepaper. On the strength of his promissory note Fonseca could have realized the amount of his loan if family property was sufficient to pay it. Hence the antipathy of the widow and brother of the deceased man Duarte. The following are points that the learned Judge should have placed before the jury. That point of Fonseca not going to the funeral of Duarte has been made the very most of by the prosecution. It is a very simple affair altogether. I, myself, and I know many of my countrymen, make a point of always avoiding funerals. Two friends of mine have died within the past four months, and I did not go for their funeral. Why? I had the greatest respect for those friends, but simply because I do not care to participate in such functions, and pos-ibly Fonseca is a man of the same turn of mind as myself. His absenting himself from the funeral should not be made so much of as has been done by the prosecution. When the Leinster Regiment was stationed at Dum Dum, in Bengal, a few years ago, three men of the Leinsters, and one of the Buffs' man, went out from cantonments, at midnight (they were all under the influence of liquor) to shoot wild pig with Martini-Henry rifles. In the course of their spree an old man was killed whilst proceeding to get these men some fresh toddy to drink. As he was swimming across a tank in the dead of night this poor old Bengali was shot dead, like a pig, in the middle of the tank. Nothing came out for a time until a reward of Rs. 500 was offered for information leading to the conviction of the murderer. The Buffs' man (Goldsworthy by name) at once came forward, and gave information with the result that all the four men were arrested for the murder. Goldsworthy turned "Queen's Evidence," and he received the Rs. 500 reward, and got a fellow soldier, by the name of O'Hara, of the Leinster Regiment, sentenced to death.

This man O'Hara was a Roman Catholic, and he protested his innocence to the priest who was attending him in the Calcutta gaol, and the priest himself was convinced of O'Hara's innocence, and he moved the public in O'Hara's case. At last Mr. Woodroffe, the senior counsel at the Calcutta bar, took up O'Hara's case "on a point of law," and before a full bench of the High Court Judges, presided over by Sir Comer Petheram, he fought O'Hara's case out, and the man was liberated from the dock a free man, and that was only two or three days before he would have suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Had it not been for the patriotism of Mr. Woodroffe fighting for this poor friendless soldier (he was not quite friendless, for his Adjutant, Lt.J. W.B. Merewether, stood by him throughout the trial) he would have been launched into eternity to the disgrace of his regiment, and the everlasting disgrace of those near and dear to him in his family circle. Now, I think if one of our leading barristers in Bombay would only take up Fonseca's case "on a point of law" he might find many good points to lay before the Bombay full bench, and I think he would win his case and exonerate Fonseca from the foul crime that has recently been brought home to him.

As Fonseca was not executed the other day, as arranged, from Mr. Justice Jenkins his Excellency Lord Sandhurst is looking into this matter. It is to be hoped that during his tenure of office he will always administer justice in such a way that no reproach can follow him to the old country. In dealing out justice to the people of this presidency, let his Excellency "temper it with mercy," and where there is a big doubt in an important case let him give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt.—Yours truly,

Mazagon, Nov. 3. DAVID LOVE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Fonseca's cause cannot be better served than by the hostile though futile attacks of "Fiat Justitia" himself. I thought he had decamped from your columns, but Fonseca's stars, I see, are propitious, as his benefactor has returned. His is a chivalrous cause, and it would be positively disgraceful to take to his heels. "Fiat Justitia" suspects that almost the whole batch of correspondence appearing in your paper emanates from a single source, the voice is the voice of "Truth," "Humanity," "Appellant," "Sympathiser," but the hand seems to be the hand of a wirepuller. The same type of the most fantastic bazaar gup is afloat about the letters as there is about Fonseca himself. "Fiat Justitia" tells us of this suspicion about the letters. Suspicion and malice are not very amiable ingredients in the human character. It is also specially repugnant to the feelings of John Bull under whose dominion we live that any one ought to suffer on suspicion or on such circumstantial evidence which is only an euphonious term for suspicion, though it be even suspicion in the superlative degree. As "Truth" I must assert my individuality and strongly repudiate any charge of aiding or abetting "Humanity," "Appellant," and "Sympathiser" in creating an artificial public opinion or in conspiring to bring about any artful or artificial convictions. "Fiat Justitia" ought to know that when anyone appears under a "nom de plume" it is because he does not wish his name to be known. Here the matter ends, and becomes immediately sacred. It is therefore very disgusting that any one should tax his wits or be inquisitive to find out the names of the parties corresponding in your paper. I have already stated that it is entirely out of the question as to who writes the letters. "What" is written ought to be considered. The arguments of the writers must be weighed and their names or position in life ought to have nothing to do whatever with the matter. "Fiat Justitia," pardon me, Sir—I mean the Johnsonian scholar with a little of the "lues" Boswelliana—says that the manner in which it is sought to pervert public opinion is absolutely indecent. It is paying a sorry compliment to the public by even entertaining the idea that public opinion, especially the opinion of the educated public of Bombay, can be perverted by artificial or artful methods. Does "Fiat Justitia" take the public to be a mere conglomeration of idiots: in facts such idiots "that one single individual, perhaps the condemned Fonseca himself," can, despite the whole legal and detective talent against him, influence public opinion in his favour by artful methods. It is all right to be insulting the public in this fashion under the very convenient disguise of "Fiat Justitia." But as every unit composing the public cannot be supposed to be endowed with the patience of Job I strongly recommend "Fiat Justitia" to take care that he keeps himself well hidden.

"Fiat Justitia" deplores that there has not been one word of compassion for the unfortunate widow and family of the unhappy man who has been done to death. Whose fault is it? Fonseca's sympathisers are merely a handful of "silly, contemptuous, and nonsensical fanatics." What good can be expected of them, but of the basketful of the sympathisers of the opposite party how is it that "Fiat Justitia" alone croaks in behalf of Mrs. Duarte. If his own party, known for its compassionate feelings does not care to say one word of compassion about her, how can the Johnsonian sage expect the foolish and cruel sympathisers of Fonseca to think of her. I certainly praise "Fiat Justitia" for taking up the cause of Mrs. Duarte with such romantic enthusiasm.—Yours, &c.,

TRUTH.

ASIATIC MIXED MARRIAGES.

IN the "Law Quarterly Review" Mr. M. L. Agarwala has a somewhat technical but distinctly interesting paper on some of the questions raised by the marriage of a European woman in a monogamous European country, such as England, to a domiciled Asiatic living under a personal law which admits polygamy—for example, an Indian Mahomedan—and especially where the Asiatic husband already has, at the time of the marriage, a wife living in his own country.

The personal law of an Indian does not generally restrict him to one wife, though it may be mentioned that amongst the Hindus social custom prohibits Vaisyas, i. e., the main bulk of the population, from being married to more than one person at a time. By the personal law, therefore, the possession of an Indian wife is no bar to his having an English wife, and vice versa. As most Indians visit England for temporary purposes only, their domicile remains Indian (Steel vs. Lindsay, 9 Ct. Sess. Rep., 4th Series, 160), and the capacity to Marry depends on the lex domicilii (Sotto Mayor vs. De Barros, 1880, 3 P. D. 1, 5 P. D. 94, 47 L. J. P. 23, 49 L. J. P. 1). Viewed thus, a married Indian can validly and lawfully marry in England an Englishwoman without fear of committing bigamy. It remains to see how far this is modified by the law of England; for English Courts refuse to recognise the lex domicilii when it is in direct opposition to a rule of English law (Brook vs. Brook, 9 H. L. C. 193; Mette vs. Mette, 1859, 1 Sw. & Tr. 416, 28 L. J. P. 117).

The law of nations as received in England does not recognise a marriage celebrated according to a law, such as the personal law of Hindus and Mahomedans in India, which permits polygamy. Dissolution of such a marriage will not be granted (Hyde vs. Hyde, 1866 L. R. 1 P. & D. 130, 35 L. J. P. 57; Ardesir Cursetjee vs. Perozbov, 10 Moo. P. C. 375); nor will its issue be entitled to succeed to English lands (Re Bethell vs. Hildyard, 1888, 38 Ch. D. 220, 57 L. J. Ch. 487). In these respects the native marriage is no marriage at all. Succession to personalty being regulated by the lex domicilii, the children of the Indian marriage will be allowed to participate in the division of it. See In re Ullee, 1885, 53 L. T. 711. There is no reason why English Courts should differ from the American Courts in upholding the validity of native marriages to this extent. See Early vs. Godley, 42 Minnesota, 361; Kohegum vs. Jackson Iron Co., 76 Michigan, 498; Wall vs. Williamson, 8 Alabama, 48; Boyer vs. Dively 58 Missouri, 510; The Kansas Indians, 5 Wallace (U. S. Sup. Ct.), 737; all recognising the validity of marriages amongst the Red Indians celebrated according to the customs and laws of their tribes. British Indian law guarantees to each subject the benefit of his own personal law; British Indian Courts will, therefore, respect native marriages and grant all relief incident thereto.

What is then the position of European wife? Is the union lawful or bigamous? In re Ullee, 1885, 53 L. T. 711, throws some light on the question. There, the Nawab Nizam of Bengal, a married Mahomedan when on a visit to England in 1870, induced an English lady, A, to embrace the Mahomedan faith and then to go through the ceremony of marriage with him according to Mahomedan rites. Children born of the marriage were recognised by the Nawab as legitimate. In 1880, he went through the ceremony of marriage with another English woman, B, in London, before the Lord Mayor, and thereupon A separated from him. Without A's consent the children were sent to England for education. The Nawab by his will appointed English guardians to them, settled property on, and recognised them as legitimate. On his death, A filed a petition claiming custody of the children, on the ground that as the marriage with the Nawab was invalid the children were illegitimate, and ought to be in the custody of their mother. The Court held that undoubtedly the marriage was no marriage at all in England, it having been celebrated according to Mahomedan law, which permitted polygamy; but that the children were not necessarily illegitimate, their legitimacy being recognised according to the lex domicilii, of the putative father; and that even if the children were illegitimate, A was not entitled to their custody after they had passed the age of seven, which they had. The case, however, is indecisive, for—(1) A's own petition relied on the invalidity of her marriage; (2) the Court grounded the invalidity on the fact that the marriage was celebrated according to a polygamous law; and (3) the point was not necessary for the decision. The decision was briefly affirmed by the Court of Appeal, 54 L. T. 286, solely on the ground of the children's interest, and without discussing the validity of the marriage.

The first circumstance leaves the question to a certain extent open. Would the marriage have been declared void had A's suit been for restitution of conjugal rights for separation, or for divorce? Perhaps it would have been; still there is considerable room for doubt.

It is difficult to see what bearing the Mahomedan rites had on the invalidity of the marriage. A was a domiciled English woman, and remained so till the completion of the marriage. For it is a well-known principle of international law that one cannot divest oneself of an existing domicile merely by entertaining an intention to that effect, when one continues to reside within the country of the intended domicile (Re Steer, 1850, 3 H. & N. 594, 28 L. J. Ex. 22); nor can one acquire a new domicile by merely abandoning the old and without fixing actual residence somewhere else (Crig vs. Lewin, 1843, 3 Curt. Eccl. Rep. p. 447). I would follow that an unmarried woman does not change her domicile by any mere declaration of intention in contemplation of marriage. See Turner vs. Thompson, 1888, 13 P. D. at p. 41; Harvie vs. Farms, 1882, 8 App. Ca. 43. Merely embracing the Mahomedan faith cannot be said to have altered her domicile. It merely changed her religion; and English law does not base one's personal law on one's religion. The marriage was celebrated in London, and if registered was valid according to English law. The previously performed Mahomedan rites were in no way essential to it. It was the registration, if any, and not the observance of the Mahomedan rites that consummated A's wife of the Nawab. And English law does not sanction polygamy.*

The invalidity of the marriage more assumed than proved by the Court, can be supported on three grounds only, viz.—(1) that the Nawab by his personal law could contract as many marriages as he chose; and therefore every marriage, wherever celebrated, was necessarily polygamous and void. This view, if adopted, must lead to very serious consequences. For even an unmarried Indian Turk, or Mormon cannot take a lawful English wife and if he purports to do so the children are illegitimate. A European having adopted a non-monogamous faith, and acquired an Indian domicile, is in the same predicament. What is worse, any Indian, Turk, etc., or an Indianised European can, like the tyrant for whose behoof the Arabian Nights Tales were told, have a new wife every twenty-four hours, for he has simply to go through ceremonies after ceremonies of marriage and as each marriage is no marriage at all, there is no bigamy; (2) that the Nawab, being already married, could not take a lawful English wife. This would be throwing overboard the decisions in Hyde vs. Hyde and In re Bethell, and recognising the first marriage as valid. One way of reconciling the cases would be to suppose that the contract of marriage was entered into with an unlawful intention on the part of the Nawab, but not on the part of A; and that A could therefore avoid it (Cowan vs. Melbourn, 1867, L. R. 2 Ex. 230); but that would hardly apply, for A after full knowledge of facts decided to abide by the contract, and did not repudiate it for fourteen years. Another way would be to suppose that A was aware of the Nawab's marriage at the time she united her lot with his, and therefore there was nothing but a but contract of concubinage. There is nothing in the case to lead one to make this assumption: besides, in either case, it would be presuming that the first marriage is such as an English Court considers valid and binding absolutely; (3) that the mode of celebration did not comply with the requirements of English law, of which there is no proof.

The only tenable ground is in the one first mentioned; and if the view that an Anglo-Indian marriage is invalid be adopted we must be prepared to face all the consequences. Suppose an Indian student marries in England, and then acquires a domicile here. He dies intestate and seised of large estates of freehold. Who is entitled to them? Not the children of the English marriage, for they are illegitimate, so long as Doe d. Birtwhistle vs. Vardill, 1840, 7 Cl & F. 571 stands as authority. Nor yet the children of any Indian wife, if he had one In re Bethell, 38 Ch. D. 220. Nor his ascendants, for the marriage of ascendants was polygamous. The lands must therefore go to the Crown. Indians had better beware of investing their cash in English lands.

The criminal aspect of the case is no less interesting. Was marrying A an act of bigamy? According to 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100, s. 57 the offence arises when a person, being married shall marry another person while the first husband or wife is alive. The second marriage may take place in England or Ireland, or else where if the person is a British subject. The answer to the question depends on the status created by the first and second marriages, and on the meaning attached to the words "marry" and "marriage." If the word "marry" means going through a ceremony of marriage, valid according to the lex loci celebrationis, and "marriage" means the ceremony of marriage,—this signification will give the same meaning to the word marry throughout the section—the offence of bigamy was committed. But if the word married means having a lawful or lawfully wedded wife or husband, and the word 'marry' means going through the ceremony of marriage, then there was no bigamy (R. vs. Kay, 1876, 16 Cox, C. C. 292), unless we regard the first marriage as a marriage according to the law of England, and overrule the decision in Hyde vs. Hyde. It must be remembered that the words "shall marry" can only signify "shall go through the ceremony of marriage; for there can never be a second lawful marriage.

It does not seem to be necessary that the second ceremony should be such as wood have created a valid relation of husband and wife, if the husband or wife of the preceding marriage had been dead (R. vs. Allen, 1872, L. R. 1 C. C. R. 367, 12 Cox, C. C. 193, 41 L. J. (M. C.) 97). There a marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the second wife being alive, was visited with the punishment of bigamy. Of course, such a union can only produce concubinage, as in polygamous marriages. Supposing the marriage with A was not bigamous. Was the Nawab's subsequent marriage with B so? The answer depends on whether the native marriage or the marriage with A be regarded as marriage or not.

It is obvious that mixed marriages of this kind are for the present exposed to great legal as well as social inconvenience.

* The writer has not been able to find the entry of marriage at Somerset House; but this he does not consider conclusive, owing to the almost illimitable number of ways in which the Nawab might have signed his name. He has been informed by a member of the Nawab's family that the marriage is believed to have been registered.

A FRENCHMAN ON AMERICA.

READERS of the English version of M. Paul Bourget's "Outre-Mer" impressions, will be at a loss to account for the anger which it has aroused in certain American circles. There are, indeed, a few passages in M. Bourget's chapter on the American girl which are fairly open to the retorts which Mark Twain has made upon them, particularly the passage in which he comments on the curious phenomenon that married women are less courted by men (not their husbands) than young girls in the United States. ("This is the first question which forces itself upon the foreigner after a few week's residence.") But M. Bourget, happily, does not often approach his task in that peculiarly Gallic frame of mind, and his book is in large part full of keen and just observation; trenchant indeed, and frank, but in the main friendly and appreciative. If such a book had been written about England and Englishmen, it would, we think, have been, read with great interest and have caused no general resentment. But Americans are a little more sensitive to criticism than Englishmen. They took it rather ill when Matthew Arnold turned upon them the playful satire which he had so often polished and practised upon his own countrymen to their great entertainment, and, if we understand them rightly, they don't like M. Bourget at all.

Nevertheless, M. Bourget seems to us to have seized a great many things about America which go to the root of the matter, and to present them with the vividness and freshness which are only possible to a foreigner who is also a man of letters. Matthew Arnold found that America was not "interesting," by which he meant, as he was careful to explain, that it lacked the element of distinction and beauty. To M. Bourget, America, is at least extremely interesting, and below all orudities, extravagances, and vulgarities he is impressed, with the power and fulness of its life. There is poetry he insists, in its business life, "the kind of poetry that Balzac would have liked." Even in the abattoirs of Chicago, and in the vast hall where ingenious machinery is devoted to making sausage meat for the million, he sees a "power of initiative, of direct vision and adjustment," a spectacle of "precision, simplicity, and quick succession," which subdue the necessary but intolerable brutality of the scenes. If he lampoons some characteristics of fashionable Americans, he remains alive to the strong will, energy, and invincible curiosity which actuate the smartest and most extravagant circles. If he is hard on the smart American girl he comes on the whole to this conclusion:—

For my part, after having closely studied human conditions in Europe and here, I think that a young man from twenty to twenty-five has the best chance of happiness by being an Englishman of good family studying at Oxford; and a young girl by being born an American, of a father who has made a fortune in mines, railroads, or land speculations, entering New York or Washington society under good auspices.

The reader will find the opening chapters of this book picturesque and forcible. We know no more real and vivid description of an entrance to New York than that which concludes the first chapter. M. Bourget works his picture of this tumultuous city, with its "incessant mad flight of locomotives and cars," its mechanism for all the simplest operations of life, its incapacity for rest at any hour, its wild endeavour "to do without time," into a sort of nightmare from which he brings the description of its wealth and luxury into clever relief. New York even modernises the Catholic religion. He goes to Mass on Sunday and finds himself called upon to pay fifteen cents that he may enter into a vast polished hall:—

Each seat is covered with leather cushions, the entrance to them barred by red silk cords, hanging between hooks of copper. The entire floor is carpeted; the pictures on the walls are covered because it is summer. It gives the impression of a prayer club. Everything is brand-new, opulent, comfortable, and yet religious, for the worshippers follow the service without a whisper or a wandering glance. . . . They have precisely such a building as suits them. They are men of the present, and for them religion is neither a reverie nor a longing. The sermon, which the priest bases upon the gospel for the day—the incident of the Good Samaritan—still further reveals the close presence of things actual. He speaks of the descent from Jerusalem to Jericho in precisely the terms in which he would speak of going from up-town to the Battery. He refers to St. Paul and his conversion as the Apostle was riding near Damascus corner. In his illustrations the word dollar continually recurs: "If you had made a thousand dollars" . . . "If you had paid a hundred dollars for such a thing"; and his severe, large-featured face grows sarcastic, his voice vehement, as he pours invectives upon the clergy of Europe, "with their prelates who live like princes." When he raises his arm, I see that the red vestment which he has put on for preaching shines with a brilliant newness which harmonises well with this church, these seats, this carpet, these people, this sermon. But I ask again, at what hour and where do the poor folk pray?

In rich New York, the West End of New York, M. Bourget sees evidence of "mad abundance." Everything seems to have grown too fast; even the trees have leaves disproportionate to their branches. "slighter trunks, and a more nervous ramification than ours." On Sunday he observes the working people in the same park; there is not a single workman's blouse (only a Frenchman, by the way, would expect them), not a rag, nor anything which would betray poverty:—

The men are rather small, thin, and nervous in action. The women are small too, and without much beauty. In the dress of the latter there is a visible abuse of high colours and of trimming. It is like an immense walking emporium of ready-made clothes.

This, again, is a natural observation from a Frenchman, who thinks the women of all nations ill-dressed compared with his own. But the same mechanism, he remarks, runs through the whole of their lives:—

At what time of day do they die here? At what time do they love? At what time do they think? At what time, indeed, are they men, nothing but men, as old Faust said, and not machines for work or locomotion?

What strikes me most in these innumerable countenances is the absence of interest. The contrast is extraordinary between the good-fellowship of the omnibus that is "complet" with us, where all the neighbours take notice of one another, where the merest nothing starts a conversation. Here each eye seems fixed upon the inner thought—upon some business, whatever it may be, which will not wait, and which is the reason why, when they leave the car, men and women run, as they ran to catch it, as they run up and down the stairs of the elevated railway.

Among the richer classes, in their toilets as in their houses, M. Bourget discerns an indescribable "something too much":—

The furnishings of the Newport houses betray a similar effort—a constant, tireless endeavour to absorb European ideas. One might count in these villas all the articles made in America. It is in Europe that the silk of these stuffed chairs and these curtains was woven in Europe that these chairs and tables were turned. This silver-ware came from Europe; and this dress was woven, cut, sown in Europe; these shoes, stockings gloves came from there. "When I was in Paris," "Then we go to Paris." "We want to go to Paris to buy our gowns."

These expressions continually recur in conversation, and it was certainly a Parisian salon which served as model of the one in which you find yourself. These toilettes are surely modelled on the same pattern as those of the elegant Parisian women. Only, drawing-room and dresses alike have, like everything else, that indescribable something too much. The fashion of these gowns is not of to-day but of to-morrow. The dressmakers have a very expressive way of noting this almost indescribable shade of difference. They say, "We will try the new designs first on the foreigners—then we shall weed them out for the Parisian women."

Thus is explained this characteristic of the excessive; this art of being on dress parade, which these women—often so beautiful—still further heighten by a profusion of jewels worn in daylight. At noon they will have at their waist turquoises as big as almonds, pearls as large as filberts at their throats, rubies and diamonds as large as their finger-nails. Yes, it is indeed Europe, but overgrown, exaggerated; and this inordinate imitation only accentuates the difference between the Old World and the New.

M. Bourget is least satisfactory when he is most serious, as in his chapters headed "The Lower Orders." The chapters, however, which have been most discussed, and which have chiefly brought down to him the wrath of his critics, are those on American society and American pleasures. Now and again M. Bourget has either succumbed to the temptation of making copy or fallen into the traveller's error of erecting a few erratic specimens into types. There are, no doubt, forward girls, and precocious girls, and vulgar girls in America as well as in France or in England, but we wonder if any American ever heard of the "collector," "one of M. Bourget's "types"—"she whose wiles are exercised upon several persons at a time, usually four, for a variety in jealousies"—or of the "bluffer," she who trades on the gilded European's illusion that all American girls are heiresses, and catches him under this false pretence, only to discover that she has fallen into the hands of a male "bluffer" whose pretensions are equally baseless. Or, to take another "type," how many are there of this kind?—

There is another type that is ambitious only. This girl has made up her mind that her name shall be written in the golden book of the English Peerage, that she will marry a lord. For many years she has been preparing herself for this, losing no opportunity of gaining entrance to the upper circles of English society, meanwhile occupying herself with overcoming the obstinacy of her father, whose opposition to international marriages is a matter of principle, and also a matter of judgment. So many of these unions have turned out badly! None the less, the young girl will succeed at last in joining the small phalanx of American peeresses; the nervous tension of her expression is my warrant for that, and so is the decided curve of her lips, with the vigorous little chin. And once having attained to the British Olympus, she will need to be taught nothing either of people or of customs—she, whose grandfather began life in a little restaurant at Chicago, before the fire.

If much of this is in questionable taste and some of it reminiscent of ancient chestnuts (like the story of the old lady who, when told that one of her young friends had given birth to twins, exclaimed, "How vulgar!"), American women may take comfort at the ample justice which M. Bourget does to their power and energy and the ruling place which they occupy in the New World:—

The American woman is like a living object of art, the last fine work of human skill, attesting that the Yankee, but yesterday despairing, vanquished by the Old World, has been able to draw from this savage world upon which fate has cast him a wholly new civilisation, incarnated in this woman, her luxury and her pride. Everything is illuminated by this civilisation at the gaze of these fathomless eyes. The woman who merits this description is certainly not the "bluffer" nor the "collector," nor she who regrets that "you can't see her kick," nor any of the other specimens of Newport coquette whom M. Bourget has brought together to make a lively chapter. If we suppress these passages or reduce them to their proper proportion, there is a great deal else in this about the American woman and her extraordinary ascendency which is true and interesting, also quite flattering to national vanity. But here our space compels us to part with M. Bourget, and leave our readers to discover the numerous other interesting matters that are treated in this book.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 2.

Turner, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Gurkhas, from leave, from England.
Barnet, Lt, Punjab, 5th P C, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 3.

St Waley, Lt, Punjab, 14th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Downs, Lt, Punjab Police, from furlough, from England.
Rodinch, Capt, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Mhow.
Bain, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Ahmednagar.
Hughton, Capt, Bo, 1st Inft, from leave, from England.
Westropp, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Westropp, Capt, Bo, R E, from furlough, from England.
Black, Major, Bo, R A, from leave, from Buldana.
Luard, Lt-Col, Bo, 1st B A, B B and C I Ry Vol, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER.

Shone, Lt-Col, Punjab, R E, on leave, to Simla.

NOVEMBER 3.

Barclay, Lt, Punjab, 18th Hussars, on duty, to Umballa.
Fetherstonhaugh, Lt-Col, Punjab, 2nd A and S High, on leave, to Mian Mir.
Wyndham, Major, Madras, 21st Hussars, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Kemilye, 2nd-Lt, Bo, The Kings Own, off leave, to Nasirabad.

NOVEMBER 4.

Muir, Lt-Col, Sirhind Dist, on leave, to Umballa.
Boswell, Capt, Punjab, 33rd P I, on leave, to Mian Mir.
Harvey, Lt, Punjab, 14th Sikhs, on leave, to Ferozpore.
Hughes, Surg-Col, Bo, I M S, on inspection duty, to Surat and Baroda.
Bean, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Ahmednagar.
Westropp, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.
Halbat, 2nd-Lt, Bo, R Fusrs, off leave, to Mhow.
Yourdi, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, off leave, to Ahmedabad.
Russell, Capt, Bo, R E, on expiration, of leave, to Kirkee.
Lloyd, Major, Madras, Suffolk Regt, on duty, to Bangalore.
Henderson,

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

ACCORDING to the annual return of the British Army for last year, the actual strength of the Imperial regular forces on the first day of this year was 222,151, the average strength during 1894 having been 219,121. Of the 222,151 with whom the year began, 107,810 were at home, 5,066 in Egypt, 31,783 in the Colonies, and 77,492 in India; and of the total number 19,674 were cavalry, 3,891 horse artillery, 14,397 field artillery, 1,477 mountain artillery, 17,471 garrison artillery, 7,591 engineers, 5,948 foot guards, 138,895 infantry of the line, 5,042 colonial corps, 3,479 army service corps, 862 ordnance store corps, 307 armourers, 2,563 medical staff corps, and 552 army pay corps. The number of recruits raised in the United Kingdom during the year was 33,441—26,763 in England, 3,232 in Scotland, and 3,446 in Ireland; 23,352 of the recruits are stated to have been under twenty years of age. The number of men discharged was 10,480,—1,792 died, and the net loss from desertion was 2,128. In all, 16,229 men were transferred to the first-class army reserve, which on January 1 numbered 82,804, or 1,490 less than the total voted in the Army Estimates, but satisfactorily higher than the 80,349 of twelve months previously, and placing the reserve, in fact, higher in numbers than it has ever been before. The militia on the inspection days last year numbered 121,677, or 13,172 below its proper strength; the yeomanry cavalry had 10,014, or 1,559, deficient; and the volunteers had enrolled 231,328 or 29,827 less than their establishment of 261,155.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the garrison artillery have lived laborious days and years in mastering the scientific details of the big guns and ordnance machines by which they are surrounded. The field artillery officer, so far from taking up his place as the superior of the garrison gunners over whom he is set, is conscious that he is inferior in technical knowledge to the last-made bombardier. All this is doing gross and flagrant injury both to the garrison and mounted branches. Common sense and the all but unanimous voice of the regiment demand a change which we hope will not be much longer delayed. The necessity for the change will be more apparent when it is stated that officers who have just become what may be termed completely proficient and trustworthy as leaders of artillery in the field are promoted as captains and majors into the other branch, in which they are quite inefficient. This involves a loss of power and a waste of money which can surely be comprehended by the dullest of taxpayers and the most tape-tied of officials.

It is a custom of the general service to cry down the Royal Engineers. It is not a good custom. Even if the Engineers deserved the reflections that are made on them it would be no credit to their comrades of the other arms to direct attention to their shortcomings. But as a matter of fact they do not deserve half, nor a quarter, of the abuse they get, and at the same time they seldom are accorded half nor a quarter of the praise that is due to them. The Royal Engineers are said to be "Jacks of all trades but masters of none." As architects they are no doubt not always satisfactory, but we do not believe that there is any foundation for the tales that are circulated of barracks having been built and the staircases forgotten. Barrack building is, however, the Engineer officer's weakest point, and as a builder he is more directly before the public, and he is judged accordingly. But barrack building is only an item in an Engineer's duties. Indeed he was originally made a builder so that his time and talents should not be wasted. At the same time the civil departments of the State were invited to employ him. A bounty was, and is, put upon him. An officer of the Royal Engineers holding a civil appointment continues to draw his military pay from army votes to the relief of the estimates of the department under which he may be serving. But as time has gone on his legitimate duties have increased, until he has little time for attending to bricks and mortar, and if a civil department wants him—which it often does—it has to press hard to get him. We do not desire to pose as the champions of the corps. Its members are capable of taking care of themselves; indeed the real cause of the temper sometimes shown by their comrades against them is, we believe, because they do take care of themselves so well.

The engine-room artificers of the Royal Navy are still smarting under the rebuff they met with at the hands of the last Admiralty. When the question was asked in the House of Commons whether they were eligible as candidates for the classes of assistant engineers now entering the service from outside firms (and non-engineer students of Government training), the reply was, "Yes, if within the prescribed limit of age," which is twenty-three years. Now, when the answer was made it was known by the Admiralty officials of the late Government that it was, though very plausible no doubt, an evasion, for many engine-room artificers when they enter the navy are over that age. The engine-room artificers do not wish to become commissioned officers, but they naturally aspire to the privilege of rising to a superior rank to that of a chief petty officer—the rating in which they were placed when they commenced their naval career—and desire that a staff rank, equal to that of a warrant officer, with all the emoluments pertaining to the rank and enjoyed by the gunners, boatswains, and carpenters, be awarded to the senior men of the class, especially to those who have been, and are now, in sole charge of the engineering department of small ships and torpedo-boats, and to the leading chief engine-room artificer in all classes of ships and vessels. The concession referred to would take these man at once from the associations of the lower deck—which is so distasteful to respectable classes of mechanics—they having now to mix with stokers and others of inferior ratings, whose earlier training has been mechanically so entirely different.

The other day Admiral Besnard, Minister of Marine, gave explanations to the Budget Committee on the question of the construction of new warships. He expressed the opinion that the Chino-Japanese war had revealed the necessity of possessing numerous swift and well-armed cruisers with sufficient protection in armour. The programme of naval construction for the period 1894—96 involved an annual expenditure of 75,000,000 francs, not including the charges for torpedo armaments and guns. According to the new programme, however, which provided for the construction of additional ironclads, cruisers, and despatch vessels, the expenditure would be increased by 10,000,000 francs annually, representing a total outlay for the next twelve years of a milliard of francs. The Minister further recommended the maintenance of the distant naval stations now existing, and the retention in the navy of several old vessels which, he said, would still be useful in the second line.

The question as to the stopping power of small-bore projectiles having been repeatedly discussed in these columns, the following experiences made in Africa by a German veterinary officer with regard to the effects of the German army rifle M-88 may prove interesting by way of comparison. A horse was shot through the neck. The wound healed very quickly without leaving any injurious effects, no bones having been touched. Another horse was hit from behind, and the bullet traversed the whole length of the body, entering between the buttocks and coming out near the knee-joint of the foreleg. In this case also no bones were injured, and the wound healed soon, leaving no perceptible evil effects. In both cases the exit was but slightly larger than the entrance orifice, and it appears that bullets passing through soft tissues only, without touching any nerves or large blood-vessels, will leave the body almost unaltered in shape and dimensions. A man was shot through the thigh, the wound was washed with sublimate solution and roughly dressed next day, on the second day he rode for five hours and, after a fresh temporary dressing had been applied, another four hours on the following day, when he was put under proper surgical treatment, but notwithstanding the bed dressing and delay, no suppuration ensued and he was soon discharged as completely cured.

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arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
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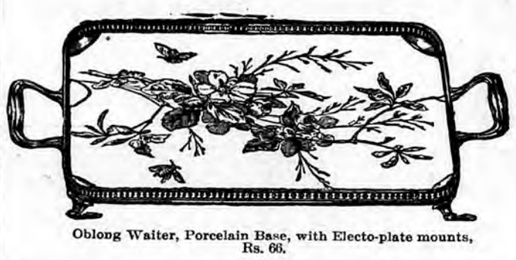
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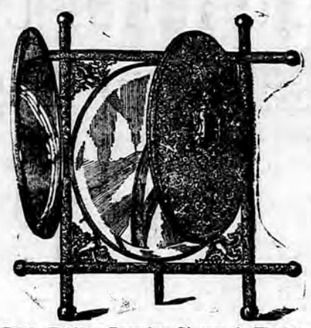
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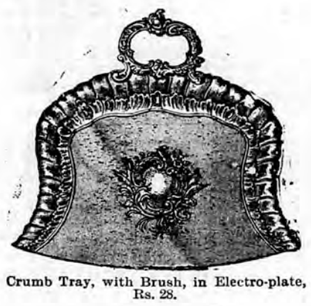
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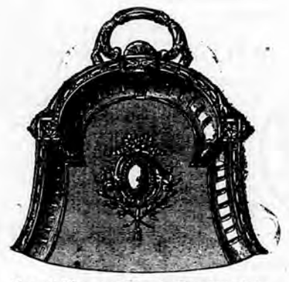
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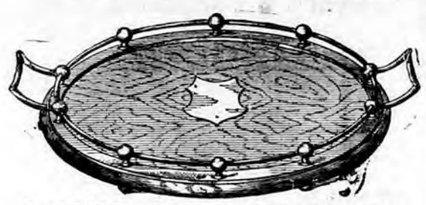
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IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
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Yours obediently,
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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with ; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
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The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE, and NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.

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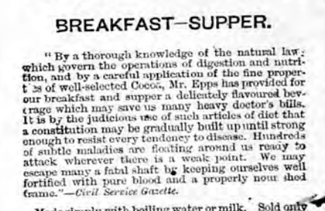
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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.